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Editorial

The Special Report No. 4 of the Indian Archaeological Society on 'Harappan Necropolis at Farmana in the Ghaggar Basin' a collaborative project of the Department of Archaeology, Deccan College, Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Pune; Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, Kyoto, Japan and the Department of History, M.D. University, Rohtak will be widely welcomed by all those who are working on to unfold still unknown aspects of the Harappan Civilization. The cemetery at Farmana has revealed 70 burials so far and has been assigned to Mature Harappan phase such as Kalibangan, Rakhigarhi or R-37 at Harappa, whereas the burial site at Sanauli which revealed 116 graves belong to a later stage of Harappa culture. The contribution of Farmana and Sanauli has opened a new vista for the study of human skeletal remains at these places as the excavations of burials of this magnitude were not known and excavated so far in India. It has generated enormous data to work on the human population. As worked out by the excavators of Farmana, the sophisticated multidisciplinary investigations of this data, will certainly throw light on various aspects of Harappan population including composition and movement of the people, their dietry habits and burial practices.

Prof. B.B. Lal, the Chairman of the Society has very much appreciated the publication of this report. Shri O.P. Tandon, my friend and colleague has helped me at every stage of the publication and made my task lighter in every respect.

The Society is thankful to all the three collaborating teams mentioned above for preparing and submitting the report in time for its publication.

Dr. Mukta Raut Dey and Shri Vinay Kumar deserve special thanks for taking additional work load of preparing this report press worthy in a very short time. Shri Bharat Singh has also helped in many ways. Ms. Swaraj Davra of M/s Aqurelle and members of their staff deserve our appreciation for bringing out this report in time.

This report which has a rich collection of data will be useful for the demographic study of the Harappan period.

KND

Preface

The Indus Team consisting of Archaeologists, Scientists and Linguists from Deccan College, Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Pune, the Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, Kyoto, Japan and the Department of History, M.D. University, Rohtak commenced new project in 2006-07 titled Climate and Culture: A Multi Disciplinary Approach to the Harappan Archaeology in the Ghaggar Basin. The main aim of this project was to generate data on Harappan culture and climate of that period. In order to generate data on the Harappan culture, three sites namely Girawad, Farmana and Mitathal were probed in 2006-07 and the site of Farmana was found ideal for large-scale work as it has both the Early Harappan and Mature Harappan phases. The work on the climate reconstruction is not yet commenced. It is planned to study the impact of climatic conditions on the origins, development and decline of the Harappan Culture and find out when the Ghaggar and its major tributary Chautang went dry.

Excavations carried out in the first season (2006-07) at the site of Farmana, revealed pit-dwelling in the Early Harappan levels and a gradual transformation to rectangular mud-brick structures and complexes in ascending order. The Mature Harappan at the site is sub-divided into Period – IIA, IIB and IIC on the basis of mainly stratigraphy. It was observed that the growth began in Period IIA and in Period- IIB. Farmana was developed into a full-fledged town. The ceramic assemblages developed by the early settlers at the site continued in all the sub-phases of the Mature Harappan period in addition to the typical Harappan ceramic assemblages. Second season's (2007-08) excavations was mainly confined to uppermost level in the central part of the site, which begins with Period IIB. The deposit of Period IIC has not survived at the site as it has been removed in the process of ploughing. In a horizontal area excavated at the site, an extensive part of a parallelogram town planning of the Period-IIB was unearthed. The excavated structural remains consist of a main street, two small streets and three multi-roomed complexes. The most noteworthy finds of the season 2007-08 includes one steatite seal bearing a Zebu bull with prominent dewlap and Harappan letters and a large terracotta amulet stamped with unicorn and Harappan letters. The other important finds are a copper dagger and an etched carnelian bead similar to one reported from the site of Ur in Mesopotamia. A Harappan cemetery was found at a distance of 900 m to the northwest of the site. A few burials excavated reveal three types of burial customs at Farmana- primary, secondary and symbolic. All these different types of burials have numerous pots and jewellery in them as offerings.

The third season (2008-09) of the research was devoted to excavate a number of Index trenches at the site, extension of structural complexes of Period – IIB partially excavated last season, structural remains of Period- IIA and large area of the Harappan Cemetery. Index trenches excavated have revealed that the Early Harappan (Period-I) occupation at the site was confined to north, west and central part of the site. A gradual evolution in the structural activities from Period-I to Period-II is clearly visible in the stratigraphy. A large area of the Period-IIA was excavated to the north and east of Locality- 1. The excavated structural remains clearly suggest that the typical northwest-southeast parallelogram town planning came into existence in Period- IIA and continued in Period-IIB. The structural remain of Period-IIA exposed this season consist of two small streets, a number of Structural Complexes on either side of these streets, bathing platform and drainage. One unicorn seal and a couple of copper axes from this level are some of the noteworthy finds. Equally large area of Period-IIB was excavated in Locality- 1. Besides locating the extensions of Structural Complexes 3 and 4 partially excavated in the second season, three more complexes were exposed in the third season (2008-09). The enormous data on structures at Farmana will enable reconstruction of socio-economic organizations of the Harappans in the Ghaggar basin. One large steatite unicorn seal from one of the rooms of the Structural Complex 5 is a noteworthy discovery from Period-IIB level.

Excavation of a cemetery found at Farmana was one of the main objectives of the third season's excavation. An area of 35m by 30 m in the centre of the cemetery was cleared for excavation in which 70 burials were exposed. All of the burials have rectangular pit, some of which were lined with clay. The mortar remains inside the pit were placed in north-south orientation with head towards the north. Three types of burial customs- Primary, Secondary and Symbolic was in vogue and they were buried either in Northwest-Southeast, North-South or Northeast- Southwest direction. All the burials belong to all the sub-phases of the Mature Harappan period. The burial goods consist of pots and jewellery including beads, bangles, ear-rings, etc. The burial is one of the important primary sources to understand social and economic conditions of the Harappan people. It is planned to undertake DNA, Strontium and diet studies of the skeletal remains found at Farmana to understand the composition of population, their relationship with different sites, health and subsistence pattern. On completion of analyses we hope it will bring out new facets of the Harappan culture, hitherto unknown.

The Indus Team is grateful to the Archaeological Survey of India and the Haryana State Department of Archaeology for permission to carry out research at the site of Farmana. We are also grateful to the authorities of the Deccan College, Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Pune, India, Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, Kyoto, Japan and M.D.

University, Rohtak, India for their support and encouragement. The authors also sincerely thank the following individuals for visiting the excavation and helping us in many ways. They are Dr. G. B. Deglurkar, President, Deccan College, Deemed University, Mr. Dahia, Senior Reporter of the daily newspaper Dainik Bhaskar, Mrs. Meena Mandal, Hon'ble Minister for Culture, Government of Haryana, Shri K.N. Srivastava, Director General, Archaeological Survey of India, Drs. B.R. Mani and R.S. Fonia, Joint Director General and Director of Exploration and Excavation, respectively, Archaeological Survey of India, Dr. Rakesh Tewari, Director, U.P. State Department of Archaeology, Dr. P.B.S. Sengar, Director, Institute of Archaeology, Archaeological Survey of India, Dr. Dhoop Singh and Dr. R. Shastri, officers of the Haryana State Department of Archaeology, Prof. Suraj Bhan, formerly of the Department of Archaeology, Kurukshetra University, Prof. Amar Singh, Department of History, M.D. University, Prof. R.C. Thakran, Department of History, Delhi University, Dr. Y. Alone, Department of Fine Arts, JNU, Officers of GAIL, Ms. Somini Sengupta, Senior Correspondent, New York Times and host of others. We are thankful to Shri K.N. Srivastava, the Director- General, Archaeological Survey of India and Ms. Minja Yang, UNESCO Office in New Delhi for considering to propose the site for World Heritage notification.

The large-scale excavation work was carried out successfully only due to the active participation of a number of individuals including Akinori Uesugi, Nilesh, Amol, Jyotiram, Gauri, Ayumu, Sharada, Vivek, Vihang, Vikar, Rajiv, Rajesh, Narendra, Amrita, Soumi, Kanchani, Vishwasrao, T. Uno, H. Maemoku, H. Teramura, K. Malap, Neha, Arti, and Astha. M.D. Kajale, P.P. Joglekar, N. Saito, Veena Mushreef, Reshma Sawant, Arti Deshpande, Abhijit Dandekar, Sachin Joshi, Steven Weber and Arunima Kashyap visited the site for specialized studies. Mr. Ranvir Singh and his son Jitender of the Farmana village provided a house in the village to accommodate us and our equipment and helped us overcome difficulties at every stage. Dr. Prabodh Shirvalkar and Miss Neha Kothari carefully went through the manuscript and the former also helped in editing and organizing figures. Shri K.N. Dikshit, of the Indian Archaeological Society, very kindly offered to publish this fresh and new data from the excavations at Farmana. It is because of his initiative that this new data is available to all the Harappan archaeologists within and outside the country. The Indus Team is grateful to all these individuals for their co-operation and active support to this project. We also thankfully acknowledge the support of the local people in the excavation operation and Mr. Amit for providing transportation during the course of the excavation.

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October 20, 2009

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The identification of the Harappan Civilization by Sir John Marshall on 20 September 1924 was considered to be the most significant archaeological discovery in the Indian subcontinent, not because it was one the earliest civilizations of the world, but because it stretched back the antiquity of the settled life in Indian subcontinent by two thousand years at one stroke. Vincent Smith (1904), one of the leading historians of the era, had written in the beginning of the twentieth century that there was a wide gap (Vedic Night) or a missing link between Stone Age and Early Historic periods in the Indian History and the settled life in this part of the world began only after 6th-5th century BCE, probably during the Stupa (Buddhist) period. The discovery of the Harappan Civilization proved him wrong and the Indian Subcontinent brought to light the presence of first Civilization that was contemporary to the Mesopotamian and Egyptian Civilizations. This Civilization was unique compared to the two contemporary civilizations on account of its extent and town planning. Extent-wise it was much bigger in size than the Mesopotamian and the Egyptian Civilizations put together and spread beyond the Subcontinent. Intensive and extensive explorations have brought to light over two thousand sites till date. The distribution pattern suggests that they were not only spread over major parts of western and north-western of the subcontinent, but its influence is seen beyond, up to the Russian border in the north and the Gulf region in the west. In true sense this was the only Civilization in the contemporary world, which was international in nature.

The culture flourished due to many factors, the important among these being, the prevalence of the congenial climatic conditions (Singh 1971), availability of most fertile plains of the Indus and Ghaggar basins, and surplus trade with Mesopotamia, Persian Gulf and Egypt. No other culture in the subcontinent has received as much attention as the Harappan Civilization has. However, it should be mentioned that what we know today about this Civilization is mainly the history of their urban life as the reconstruction is based on the data recovered from large settlements identified as either cities or towns. In comparison to this, very few rural Harappan settlements such as agriculture villages, industrial centres or ports have been excavated systematically on a large scale. In order to understand holistic life of the Harappans, sufficient systematic work on sites of different categories needs to be carried out. So far more than 100 sites have been subjected to various degrees of excavations, majority of which are large-size settlements. The work carried out at the site of Mehrgarh in Baluchistan has already demonstrated the origin of the culture, which was gradual from the modest beginning of the settled life around 7500 BCE (Jarrige *et al.* 1995). Identification of three phases of the Harappan culture- Early Harappan (3300-2600 BCE), Mature Harappan (2600-2000 BCE) and Late Harappan

(2000-1700 BCE) suggests cultural processes –origin, development and decline of the culture. The precise reasons for these cultural processes are not yet fully known, but it is presumed that climatic fluctuations may have been one of the many responsible factors.

The Harappans favoured the region of Ghaggar/ Hakra most, as is evident from the presence of high density of the Harappan settlements here. The region, particularly on the Indian side of the Ghaggar basin is yet to be systematically surveyed and the work on settlement patterns and systems is still in its infancy. Numerous sites have been reported by the earlier workers, which cannot be visited and studied now. This is simply because either majority of the co-ordinates mentioned by the earlier researchers are wrong, or most of the sites have been completely razed either in the process of converting them into agricultural fields or due to various developmental projects initiated by State or Central Governments.

Among the many factors responsible for the development of the Harappan Civilization, congenial climate and surplus production of food grains are considered to be the most significant. There is hardly any significant data on the climate during the 4th-3rd millennium BCE and therefore its role played in the development of the Harappan Civilization is not yet clear. The Ghaggar basin was very potent for the surplus production of food grains, as it has a very thick cover of fertile alluvium soils and the rivers are perennial as they rise from the Siwalik Hills. Even today, this region is considered to be part of an "Agricultural Bowl" of India. A large number of Harappan sites located in the proximity of arable land can be interpreted as Agricultural settlements. They are relatively large in size and have considerable thick deposit. However, sites like Rakhigarhi and Farmana, very extensive and under occupation for thousands of years may have played an important role in the socio-economic organization of the Harappans. The site of Rakhigarhi, by virtue of its location, which is almost in the centre of the region and having vast catchment around it, has grown into a large "Regional Centre" of the Ghaggar basin most probably. It may have controlled administration and overall economy of the region. The site of Farmana may have acquired importance and grown into a town because of its proximity to the site of Rakhigarhi, which is roughly 40 kms away and also due to very congenial ecological conditions.

The site of Farmana was selected for large-scale excavation mainly because it has both the Early and Mature Harappan phases and thus an ideal candidate where one can undertake a study of cultural processes. Besides, for last many decades the farmers who own the site have been modifying landscape of the site for agricultural activities. As a result, once a prominent habitation mound is being reduced to almost a flat ground now. The excavation thus aims to salvage archaeological record before it is completely destroyed. For the first time this excavation has produced evidence that is enabling an understanding of the origin and the factors causing regional variations. The regional cultures like Siswal, Regional Hakra Culture Tradition and Sothi may have evolved in the Ghaggar basin as a result of interactions with the early Neolithic cultures, either from the Baluchistan region or Kashmir.

Excavations carried out at Farmana have thrown immense light on the town planning and the burial customs of the Mature Harappans at this site. The orientation of the town in NW-SE

direction closely resembles the one at Kalibangan, whereas overall pattern of the drainage, streets and structures are close to the planning at the site of Harappa. Since only the foundations have survived, it is not possible to visualize the nature of walls and superstructure. The walls above could be either of burnt bricks, which may have been completely robbed by the present villagers, or mud-bricks. The traces of settlements found at Farmana are in general agreement with the usual grid town planning associated with the Harappan Civilization (Shinde *et al.* 2008a and 2008b).

It is interesting to note, that the Harappans at Farmana were very fond of geometric structures and features. Majority of the pits including storage, fire and burials found at Farmana are rectangular in shape. These pits are perfectly rectangular with perfectly vertical sides and flat bottom. All the rectangular fire-pits found in the structures are certainly used as domestic hearths and they are usually found in one of the corners or along the inner margin of the wall of structures. Besides, very often a water storage jar and a small rectangular storage pit are found close to the fire-pits. Some of the fire-pits are close on all four sides and considerably large in size. In order to accommodate smaller pot on these fire-pits, they may have used bricks for support of cooking vessels, the evidence of which is found in a few cases. They do not appear to be associated with religious beliefs of the people, as their context includes fragments of cooking and storage pots and splinters of charred animal bones.

On the basis of the presence of large number of artefacts at Farmana, it appears that Farmana was one of the flourishing Harappan centres. It has a strong agricultural base as its catchment is covered with very fertile alluvium soil and has ample source of fine clay for manufacture of pottery and bricks. The site may have been a major regional centre for the manufacture of terracotta objects, including pottery. Lapidary and copper working may have been the other industries at Farmana. It may have acquired semi-precious stones from Gujarat, gold from Karnataka and copper from Khetri region of Rajasthan. The site appears to have flourished because of the major agricultural and industrial activities here. One beautifully decorated etched carnelian beads found at Farmana is exactly identical to the one found at Ur in Mesopotamia. This discovery is very important and even leads one to surmise that Farmana played an important role in Harappan Civilization's international trade with Mesopotamia (Shinde *et al.* 2008b).

The study of the faunal samples revealed the presence of several animal taxa. Out of the 30 species in the collection, eight wild mammals (wild pig, gazelle, antelope, chital, rat, Indian hare, four-horned antelope and *nilgai*) and one reptile (turtle) were found. The six domesticated species include cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, pig and dog. Molluscs like lamellidens, *pila globosa* and some fishes which could not be identified at this stage were also found at Farmana. Among the many birds bones recovered, only one that is *Busulous ibis* could be identified.

The site of Farmana is one of the few Harappan sites in the subcontinent that has Mature Harappan cemetery located in its vicinity. There are two more cemeteries, one at Bedwa and the other at Putti Seman, located in the vicinity of 5 kms. Cemeteries at Bedwa and Putti Semen belong to the Late Harappan phase. However, as the entire deposit of the Late Harappan at Farmana has been razed, there is no way to connect these cemeteries to the site of Farmana.

CHAPTER 2

THE SITE OF FARMANA AND ITS CULTURAL SEQUENCE

The ancient site (29°02'22"N and 76°18'21"E) that falls in the jurisdiction of three different villages- Farmana, Seman and Bhaini Chandrapal (Badi Bahen) all in the jurisdiction of Meham block of Rohtak district in the state of Haryana (Pl.1), is locally known as *Daksh Kheda.* Since major portion of this site lies in the jurisdiction of Farmana village, it is considered a part of that village. The site is 4 km to the west of Farmana on the metal road between Farmana and Seman. It is 2.5 km to the east of the village Seman. The site is in the Chautang river basin, but roughly 30 km away from the river. There are lakes in the vicinity of the site. The Harappans may have relied on such lakes for their water necessity.

The survey, revealed a very extensive area under occupation measuring over 18 hectares in size (Shinde *et al.* 2008a-b). The major portions of the site particularly along the periphery and also the upper levels of the Mature Harappan period have been destroyed as the entire site is under cultivation. The total habitation deposit survived now varies from 2.5 m to 3.5 m.

The site (Pl.2) has been extensively damaged along its periphery area and therefore we were not able to trace the outline of the fortification wall. The excavations carried out at the site has revealed two distinct phases of the Harappan Culture: Early Harappan (Period-1- Regional Hakra Culture) and the Mature Harappan (represented by three sub-phases- Period-IIA, IIB and IIC). The site which was in the form of a prominent mound some 50 years ago is being constantly damaged by the farmers. In the process of converting the site into an agricultural land, the entire Early Historic, Painted Grey Ware, Late Harappan and part of the upper Mature Harappan (Period-IIB) levels have been completely damaged. The site is so rich that the structural remains and features are found immediately below the ploughing zone. This is an ideal site for Horizontal excavation.

The site of Farmana, one of the extensive and rich Harappan sites in Haryana, flourished mainly because of the availability of very fertile agricultural land and the source of water in its catchment area.

Cultural Sequence

The site as mentioned earlier is located on an elevated natural silt deposit, which is layer (13). Above this is a habitational deposit, which has survived between 2.5 to 3.5 m. In all, twelve habitation layers have been observed in the habitation deposit at Farmana. Two periods of the Harappan cultures have survived at the site. They are as follows:

Period- I Early Harappan (Regional Hakra Culture Tradition) (3500-2600 BCE)

This is the period which was called Pre-Harappan in the Farmana excavation report published last year (Shinde *et.al.* 2008b). However, after evaluating its contribution to the development of Mature Harappan phase, it was clear that most of the elements of this phase continued in the succeeding phase as it is or with minor modifications. It is because of this that this early phase is treated as a formative stage of the Harappan Culture and hence the term Early Harappan. The last three layers at the site (Layers 10-12) belong to the Early Harappan phase (Period- I). The following are some of the AMS dates from the Early Harappan levels from Farmana, Girawad and Mitathal:

Sample No.	Site	Date
PLD-9491 No. 07-009	Farmana site, Trench- 03 Layer- 7 SD: 1.75m, ED: 1.77m	2500BC- 2290 BCE
PLD- 9492 No. 07-010	Farmana site, Trench- 03 Layer- 8 SD: 1.94m, ED: 2.00m	2470BC- 2270 BCE
PLD- 9493 No. 07-011	Farmana site, Trench- 03 Layer- 9 SD: 2.19m, ED: 2.29m	2500BC- 2300BCE
PLD- 9494 No. 07-012	Girawad site, Trench- 44 Pit- 35 SD: 61cm, ED: 76cm	2780BC- 2560BCE
PLD- 9495 No. 07-013	Girawad site Pit- 23	4240BC- 4030BCE
PLD- 9496 No. 07-014	Mitathal site, Trench- A1 Depth- 166 cm	6270BC- 6070BCE

These dates are not consistent and hence are not of much use to decide the general chronology of Period-I. There are a number of dates from the early occupation at the site of Bhirrana, which is the closest to Farmana and Girawad. Most of the dates for this period are quite early in age at Bhirrana. It is therefore safe to presume that the Early Harappans flourished in this part in the middle of 4th millennium BC and continued until the emergence of the Mature Harappan phase around 2600 BCE.

The kind of pottery, structures and other material recovered from the sites of Farmana is reported from other sites like Bhirrana (Rao, *et al.* 2004-05), Girawad (Shinde, *et al.* 2008a) and Kunal (Khatri and Acharya 1995). The excavated evidences from these sites suggests that the early settlers began their lifestyle with modest dwellings consisting of mostly underground structures, either circular or oval in shape dug in natural level. The one excavated at Farmana is oval in shape, large in size and 90 cm deep. The side are perfectly vertical and has a flat bottom. A couple

of post-holes were noticed on the periphery. This suggests that there were superstructures on these pit-dwellings. The evidence of charred bones, cooking pottery along with fine variety in them is indicative of their use for dwelling purposes. They used very advanced pottery making and firing technology and produced a variety of wares such as Mud Appliqué, Incised, Chocolate Slipped, Reserve Slipped, Grooved, etc. The copper and lapidary crafts were well developed and the people had already developed long distance trade contacts for acquiring suitable raw materials and circulating finished goods. This, no doubt, suggests that the first settlers came to the site from elsewhere with ready craft technology. The excavation carried out at Farmana and a few other sites in the Ghaggar basin revealed that the early culture remained rural in character. The urbanization was a gradual process in this region and it was fully achieved only in the Mature Harappan phase in the middle of the third millennium BCE.

As limited excavation was carried out in the Early levels at the site, it is difficult to discuss about their life-style including social and economic aspects at this stage.

Period- II Mature Harappan (sub-divided into Period-IIA, Period- IIB and Period-IIC)

The Mature Harappan period at the site is represented by a thick deposit of more than two meters. A large number of artefacts, pottery, structures and features of this period have been excavated. There appears to be some variation in the material remains from the beginning to the end of the Mature Harappan occupation at the site. This variation coupled with stratigraphy, enable identification of sub-phases. This sub-phase is quite clear in their burials. The Mature Harappan therefore has been sub-divided into Period- IIA, Period-IIB and Period-IIC. No radio carbon or AMS dates are yet available for this period, but tentatively on the basis of the study of data from the site as well as on comparative analysis Period-IIA can be dated between 2600-2400 BCE, Period-IIB to 2400-2200 BCE and Period- IIC, which has been completely scooped out from the site can be dated between 2200-2000 BCE. This division of the Mature Harappan period and dating will have to be supported by additional data and dates. Tentatively layers 6-9 could be assigned to Period-IIA and 1-5 to Period-IIB. No layers of the last Mature Harappan period have survived at the site.

The Mature Harappan period at the site marks the culmination of the cultural process that began in the early stage at the site, which is reflected in their settlement pattern and cultural material. The entire 18 ha area was occupied during this period suggesting expansion of the population and attainment of prosperity. There is a gradual transition from Early Harappan to the Mature Harappan at the site which is clearly evident in their structures and pottery. The pit-dwelling in the lowermost level at the site was replaced by mud-brick rectangular structures in the subsequent levels. Between the pit-dwellings and the beginning of the Mature Harappan phase (IIA) are noticed a number of floor levels indicating gradual development. In the level between Early Harappan and Mature Harappan, which can also be termed as Transition, are found small rectangular possibly independent structures with circular fire places. Elaborate remains of well planned and built mud and burnt-brick structural complexes, streets, drainages, rectangular fire places and storage areas came into existence

right from Period-IIA at the site. The brick size that was used right from the Early Harappan until the end of Period IIB is in the ratio of 1:2:4. The so called Early Harappan brick ratio of 1:2:3 is almost absent in the Ghaggar basin, except at the site of Banawali in Hissar District (Bisht 1993), which was excavated on a large scale. Large horizontal area of Period IIB has been excavated which has unearthed a part of the well-planned settlement of the Mature Harappan people at Farmana.

The partially handmade and not well finished pottery found in the Early Harappan period was refining gradually and became superior ceramic assemblage with more typical Harappan shapes in the Mature Harappan phase. The classical painted Harappan Red ware makes its appearance. The seals are completely absent in Period-I, but appears from the beginning of Period-II. The presence of seal and sealing, elaborate evidence for town planning, rich cultural material excavated so far, advance technology and practice of elaborate burial customs during Period- II all point towards the attainment of urbanization in this period.

CHAPTER 3

HARAPPAN NECROPOLIS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO FARMANA

The first site where Harappan burials were discovered and excavated was that of Harappa, the type site of the Harappan Civilization. Two burial grounds or cemeteries *viz.* Cemetery R 37 belonging to the Mature Harappan phase and Cemetery H belonging to the Late Harappan phase were discovered and excavated at this site. The cemetery H came to light due to natural weathering of the cemetery surface which exposed the jars of the burials in 1927, where as cemetery R 37 was discovered accidentally by Sastri in 1937 (Sastri 1965).

Cemetery R37

The Harappan phase burial ground located in the south of Mound AB. It was discovered accidentally in 1937 by Sastri who subsequently excavated this cemetery. Then it was excavated by Wheeler in 1946. The excavations at Harappa in 1938 and 1939 tapped the Cemetery R37 area and further it was excavated in 1946 to determine its stratigraphical position. The bodies were buried in grave pits measuring 10 to 15 feet in length, 2.5 to 10 feet in width and 2 to 3 feet in depth. The width of the pit is more on the head side to accommodate funeral pottery. The average count of the ceramics in the grave is 15 to 20 (Sastri 1965).The associated grave goods consist of necklaces of steatite beads, paste beads, anklets of paste beads, copper ear rings, finger ring, shell bangles etc. Apart from these, few toilet objects have also been recovered form the burials such as tanged copper mirror, mother-of-pearl shells, antimony rod and a shell spoon (Wheeler 1947).

The pottery associated with the burials is similar to the one found at the habitational area. The shapes includes offering stand, goblet with pointed base, different shapes and sizes of jars with different rim projections, cylindrical vases, carinated vases, pedestalled vases, dishes, cup or lamp with perforated handle, casket, lids, etc. The paintings done on the pottery includes geometrical designs as well as naturalistic designs (Sastri 1965).

Apart from these two cemeteries another area was identified as a burial area. This burial was found in Area G. Here, a large number of skeletal remains were found mixed with funeral pottery, the whole complex is of multiple burial of the early period. It consists of 20 complete human skulls, skull fragments, 10 lower jaws, and parts of vertebral columns, hip bones, leg bones, arm bones, animal bones and pottery. Within the ceramics, goblets with the pointed bases dominate the assemblage. The personal ornaments are completely missing in this multiple burial (Sastri 1965).

The skeleton remains found from both the excavations were studied by Anthropological Survey of India and its report was published in 1962. The results of the Anthropological Survey of India show that "the population of Mature Harappan culture (Cemetery R 37) was long-headed of which one type was tall, rugged and sturdy-built, having pronounced eye-brow ridges, receding fore-head, broad nose with depressed root....other was gracile, comparatively shorter, finer and weaker" (Gupta *et al.* 1962:177).

There is difference in the cranial capacity of the skeletons of Cemetery R 37 and Cemetery H; this difference is indicated in the height of the individuals and also the cranial index of R 37 is lower than Cemetery H showing that the cemetery R 37 people were more long headed and narrow faced than those of Cemetery H. In cemetery H the population with round-headed features are also present which are completely absent in cemetery R 37, this indicates that the cemetery R 37 population was more homogenous than that of cemetery H (Gupta *et al.* 1962).

The renewed excavations at the site of Harappa by University of California, Berkeley (UCB) from 1986-1990 has shed some more light on the Cemetery R37 burials and the material accompanying the dead in the burials. This excavation brought to light 90 burials. The burials have been divided into three different groups based on the context. The primary context burials are in distinct rectangular pits oriented north-south. There are different modes of burials and one of them is extended and *supine*, with head towards the north and leg towards the south. Some of the burials had traces of wooden coffins with lid made of reeds or wood. At several places there is evidence of destruction of grave by Harappans themselves for making a space for new burial as it is evident from the "fill in every grave shaft contains broken pottery, isolated fragments of human bone, often complete bones" (Dales and Kenoyer 1991:206). These types of burials are referred as "being in secondary context/fill in order to distinguish from actual secondary burials" (Dales and Kenoyer 1991: 206). The secondary burials are those found in the eroded surface of the cemetery. The burials were accompanied by various grave goods the most common grave good is pottery. The pots are kept near the head and the foot, sometimes the pottery was placed in the grave and then it is covered with soil and then the body was kept on it. In some cases the pottery is kept at the level of body. A distinctive surface treatment pottery has been recovered from the grave; it has a coating of clay like material in order to prevent the decoration of the pot. Apart from ceramics other antiquities are also present as grave goods which include shell bangles especially in the hands of female, copper ring, steatite disc beads, steatite micro beads and beads of carnelian, lapis and jasper and black stone amulets (Dales and Kenoyer 1991).

Cemetery H

It is located in the low lying area of mounds D and E. The exposure of embedded jars lead M.S. Vats to excavate this area in 1928 and again large scale excavations were conducted in 1930-31 and 1933-34. The area was devoid of any structural activity. On the basis of mode of burials, M.S. Vats divided the burials in two stratums *i.e.* I and II (Vats 1974). The stratum I represents jar burials and stratum II represents earth-burials with funeral pottery. It is located in the low lying area of mounds D and E.

Stratum I or Jar Burials

The jars of this stratum are dominated by round, ellipsoid and carinated forms. Some of the jars had neck-flanges perforated with three or four holes to support lid; where as some had brick support at the base. The height of the jars varies between 9.75 to 23.75 inches. The rounded forms of jars are either plain or painted. The painted jars are some times provided with ring-base. "The plain jars have their bottoms roughened by tipping or grooving or with appliqué coat of clay while it was still wet" (Sastri 1965:3). These types of jars were used for burial of babies in embryonic position (Wheeler 1947). The ellipsoid jars are characterised by a straight, rimless collar-like neck with or without a flange (Sastri 1965:4). The finger tipped pattern is absent in this variety. The carinated form jars are of two varieties- plain and painted. The painted decorations are very simple such as bands, chevron, fish, etc.

The dead bodies were put inside the pot at the bottom "the skull was placed on one side in contact with the wall of the urn, while the leg and arm bones were placed obliquely or horizontally crossing one another in various positions. In a good many cases the skull lays in the centre or a little eccentrically and the long bones stood erect" (Sastri 1965: 4). The pots were too small to accommodate the complete skeleton, so most of the burials are fractional and they are called as secondary burials. Sometimes the pot contains bones of more than one individual. The jars were then covered with inverted bowls, vases, flasks, lids, potsherds and bricks.

Stratum II or Earth Burials

These burials were found below the stratum I or jar burials. Most of the bodies were buried in north-east to south-west orientation, whereas some were in east to west and some in west to east. The bodies were laid sidewise with inflexed or extended legs. One skeleton was laid in supine position. In most of the cases the arms were bent and the hands were in front of the face. The only exception is the burial where the forearms-crossed each other at the abdomen. The pottery associated with these burials "comprised a coconut-shaped long-necked water-jar often covered with a small flask, and offerings dish, shallow platters, plates-on-stand, flat covers and pear shaped flasks" (Sastri 1965: 8). In some cases animal bones were also found, such as, in one of the graves of an adult male bones of sheep or goat were found close to his body and some rib bones in the hand of this skeleton. Apart from jar burials and earth burials, the Cemetery H has fractional burials. They were found in the western section of the Cemetery H below the jar burials or stratum I.

The scientific analysis carried out by Hemphil, Lukas and Kennedy (1991) on the skeleton remains from the cemetery shows that the young to middle-aged adult population dominated the cemetery, whereas children, juveniles and older population forms a lesser group in the formation of the cemetery. The cranial measurement shows that the Cemetery R37 population is biologically closest with lower (earth) burials from Cemetery H (H2) and post-Harappan Timargarha whereas Craniometric data indicates that there is no close relationship between two Late Harappan Cemetery H samples. ".... data suggest that Harappan phase individuals- and by extension the inhabitants of Chalcolithic Mehrgarh and post-Harappan Timargarha –bear closest affinities to population from the West, *i.e.*, from the Iranian plateau and the Near-East" (Hemphill *et al.* 1991:174). "The Harappan Civilization does indeed represent an indigenous development within the Indus Valley,

but this does not indicate isolation extending back to Neolithic times. Rather, this development represents internal continuity for only 2000 years, combined with interactions with the West and specifically with the Iranian Plateau" (Hemphill *et al.* 1991:174).

Necropolis at Farmana

The site of Farmana is one of the few Harappan sites in Indian Subcontinent having its cemetery in the proximity. The Harappan Cemetery at Farmana was discovered accidentally in 2007-08 season and a few burials (7 in all) were excavated then (Shinde *et al.* 2008b). This cemetery was accidentally discovered, when the owner of the land (Mr. Ramdhari from Seman village) was ploughing this land for lifting the soil. The preliminary survey carried out then had indicated its spread over a large area (approximately 3 ha). The cemetery is located to the northwest of the habitation site at a distance of 900 m from the datum point located in the centre of the habitation site. It is located to the right hand (north) of the Farmana-Seman motorable road. There are many sites in the Ghaggar basin such as Kalibangan, Rakhigarhi, Tarkhanewala Dera, Sanauli, Bedwa, Putti Semen, etc. where Harappan cemeteries were discovered. It is now confirmed that the cemetery at Bedwa, Putti Seman and Sanauli belong to the Late Harappan period, whereas Kalibangan, Rakhigarhi and Tarkhanewala Dera have Mature Harappan cemeteries same as that found at Farmana.

In order to understand various customs and socio-religious aspects of the Harappans from the burials it was decided to excavate this Cemetery at Farmana on much larger scale this year. As the data is large, it is also proposed to undertake DNA, strontium, pathology, starch grain and residue analyses pottery to understand composition of population, their health and diet.

The cemetery as Farmana is in the natural field. The burial pits were dug in the natural alluvium soil, which is brownish/yellowish in colour. The colour of the soil, filled after placing dead bodies in them, turned slightly greyish/blackish, which is very easy to distinguish from the natural soil (Pl. 3). The dead bodies were placed in pits dug to varied depth. Some to the pits are as deep as 1 m, some 50 cm and some very close to the surviving surface level. It is observed that some dead bodies were placed in clay box (coffin), the traces of which have survived in many cases. Remains of seventy burials were uncovered in the area spread over 35 m by 21 m, of which Nos. 1-7 were excavated in the second season (2007-08). Also there are a few burials, the pit-lines of which have been traced and numbered, but not excavated. The burial pits have three different orientations- northwest-southeast, north-south and northeast-southwest. On the basis of the pottery and ornaments found in these burials, their chronological positions have become clear. They belong to three different sub-phases of the Mature Harappan period. The burials belonging to Period-IIA have more Early Harappan pots, particularly Kot Diji type round bodied, flat-based rimless or with very short rim. The burials of Period- IIB have some Kot-Diji type pots, some typical Harappan and very few local varieties. The burials of Period-IIC are devoid of Kot Diji type pots but contain only typical Harappan and the local pots, the ratio of this is almost 50-50. The pottery and ornaments found in burials clearly indicate that these burials are comparable with cemetery R-37 found at Harappa.

The burials found at Farmana can be divided into three categories, i.e. primary, secondary and

symbolic. In case of the primary burial, the dead body was placed in a pit in a supine position with head towards the north and the legs towards the south. The primary burial therefore contains full skeleton in *situ*. The secondary burial usually contains a few bones. It is quite likely that the dead body was kept in open for sometime and later the surviving bones were collected and buried in a pit ceremoniously. There are some burials which are devoid of any skeletal remains but contained pottery and ornaments. Such burials have been termed as symbolic burial. It is quite likely that the body of the person was not retrieved but they thought it befitting to give ceremonious burial without the dead body. All the burial pits, excavated so far, are of the human life-size and rectangular in shape with their sides cut perfectly vertical and the bottom flat. This has been the hallmark of the site of Farmana, as all the small pits, including fire-pits, no matter whether they are connected with the burial or habitation activity, are usually rectangular in shape. The number of pots and jewellery found in burial pits varied from burial to burial, depending possibly on the social and economic status of the individual. The presence of burial goods clearly suggests that the Harappans believed in life after death. The description of the burials excavated at Farmana is given below.

Trench Plan in Farmana Cemetery

To the east, west, north and south of the burials (1-7) excavated last season, number of trenches were laid with a view to expose large part of Harappan Cemetery at Farmana. The usual size of the grid selected in the cemetery is 7x7m. The trenches were given numbers which is a combination of alphabets and numerals.

The alphabetical numbering was done from east to west from the datum point and towards north from the datum point labelling in numbers was done. The datum point laid on the burial site is located roughly 37.5 m to the east and 3.5m to the south of the northern end of the ditch dug by the owner of the field for lifting the soil. The trenches laid measures 7x7m. They were numbered from east to west alphabetically and south to north numerically. The same numbering method as that of the habitation was followed at the cemetery, however, "C" was added before the trench number in prefix to the alphabets to differentiate cemetery trenches from that of the habitation. The numbering of the trenches started on all the sides of the datum point though majority of the trenches lie between the east-west and north-south line of the datum. One trench line each extends on south and east of the datum line. Trench CA1 lies to the south-east corner of the datum line whereas CB1, CC1, CD1, CE1, CF1, CG1 and CH1lie to the south of the east-west datum line. Trenches CA2, CA3 and CA4 lie to the east of the south-north datum line. Trenches CB2, CC2, CE2, CF2, CG2 and CH2 are located to the west of the datum line. The next two lines of the trenches namely CB3, CC3, CD3, CE3, CF3, CG3, CH3, and CB4, CC4, CD4, and CE4, CF4, CG4, CH4 are to the north of the trenches located to the west of the datum point of the trenches mentioned above. Trenches CF2, CD3, CE3, CF3, CG3, CH3, CD4, CE4, CF4, CG4, CH4 have been selected for excavation. Small portion of trenches CG1 and CG2 also been excavated as the burial no 69 lies on the junction of these two trenches (Pl. 4).

In order to find out extension of burial area to the north, one trench (CH10) was selected

for excavation. This is located 35m to the north of CD4 to CH4 lines. This pit has not yielded any remains. The concentration of the burials is found in the area selected for excavation. This year as many as 70 burials/burial pits have been discovered in the area measuring over 35 x 21m (735sq m). Trench CE2 was excavated last year (2007-2008).

The burials excavated last year had revealed two orientations of the burial pits- N-S and NW-SE. whereas a few burials in NE-SW direction were discovered this season.

The burials in N-S direction are as follows- no1, no 3, no 4, no 65, no 66, no 13, no 32, no 35, no 38, no 34, no 39, no 41, no 44, no 49, no 50, no 18, no 55, no 58, no 62, no 57, no 68 and no 69.

Burials in NW-SE direction are as follows Nos. 2, 6, 7, 8, 9 12, no 14, no 10, no 24, no 26, no 27, no 28, no 29, no 31, no 11, no 33, no 40, no 42,no 43, no 45, no 46, no 70, no 47, no 48, no 21, no 19, no 52, no 67, no 15, no 54, no 53, no 56, no 64, no 51, no 61, no 59, no 63, no 5, no 6 and no 9.

Burials in NE-SW direction are no 22, no 20 and no 65 (Figs. 5-6).

All the three types of burials are present and they are in all three directions.

CHAPTER 4

BURIALS OF PERIOD II-A

As mentioned earlier, the burials found at Farmana belong to three sub-phases (IIA, IIB and IIC) of the Mature Harappan period. Only few burials of Period- IIA have been excavated, which are as follows:

In all 6 burials of this period have been excavated at the site. Of which 1 burial (No 27) has two phases- the lower one is symbolic and the upper one is secondary, 2 are secondary and 3 are primary. All the burials of this period are oriented NW-SE direction, the degree of which varies from burial to burial.

Symbolic Type

Burial No. 27 (Tr. CF3)

It is located very close (25 cm) to the south northern section and 1.10 m to the east of the western section. This burial oriented 45° NW-SE direction belongs to two different burial phases, I and II. It has two levels inside (Pl. 7). The lowest one contains a number of pots but devoid of any human bones. This belongs to Phase I (IIA) and appears to be a symbolic burial. The pots are at a depth of 85 cm from the surface. The second burial phase is represented by the bones, mostly of legs of fully grown adult. They are lying at a depth of 35 cm. This skeleton was not associated with any pottery. This cannot be dated as it is devoid of any pottery, but considering the stratigraphical level within the pit it appears to be of burial phase II. There are numerous rodent's holes inside this pit and it is quite likely that the upper part of the body is completely damaged by the rodents.

The burial pit is 2.75 m long and 1 m wide. It is devoid of any clay lining.

Burial phase I of No. 27

This burial phase as mentioned above is represented only by pots which are found only towards the northern part of the pit over an area of 1m (N-S) by 1m (E-W). No human bones were found at this level. This is associated with the earliest burial phase of the site belonging to the Period IIA because it contains, besides a number of Classical Harappan forms, a typical, Kot Diji pot. In all 10 pots are found of which two are of coarse variety, whereas the remaining are of Classical Harappan variety (Pl. 8). Pot no. 1 towards the northern section is a miniature 'S' shaped jar. It is elongated (17cm long), and has a small dish base, narrow at the neck and has everted featureless rim. The diameter of the rim portion is 9.5cm. It is fallen in N-S direction with mouth towards south. To its southeast at a distance of 6cm is a vase with globular body, flat base and short vertical

neck and everted rim. It is 15cm in length, the diameter of the neck cannot be measured as the pot has fallen upside down. Immediately to the south of pot no 2 is pot no 3, which is a typical Kot Diji pot. It is a pear shaped pot with narrow flat base and short everted round rim, it is 24cm in height and the mouth's diameter is 10cm. The pot has slightly inclined towards the east. Pot no. 4 is a bowl-on-stand located immediately to the east of pot no. 3. The stand is slender and quite tall (27cm) and prominently flares at the base. The rim of the base is beaded. The bowl on the top is a shallow convex sided bowl; the inner diameter is 13cm and is 6cm deep in the centre. It has flat prominently projecting rim, the stand is still standing straight, but the bowl had broken and fallen on the southern side. Immediately to the south of the fallen bowl is a dish of a coarse red variety. It has a diameter of 24cm, the base of the dish is a concave and has 3cm high vertical periphery, which is flat on top. It is fallen in such a way that it slopes towards the west. This dish is a local type and differs in form than that of a typical Harappan dish. To the south at a distance of 7cm from pot no. 5 lies a unique vase-on-stand numbered 6. It is lying flat on the ground in NW-SE direction. The stand is 18cm in length, is tubular and has a small flared base which has a diameter of 15cm. The vase on top is 22cm in length and has a mouth diameter of 13cm. It has an elongated body and prominent everted rim. It should be noted here that a few specimens of vase-on-stand have been reported only from burial site. It has not been reported so far from the habitation site. It is quite likely that such forms were specifically manufactured for offering in the burials. To the west of the fallen bowl-on-stand at a distance of a 15cm is a pot rest, which resembles a pulley. It has concave body and flared ends. The base part of the pot rest has a beaded rim and is bigger in diameter than that of the upper part. The diameter of the lower is 27 cm. The upper part of the pot rest has a diameter of 22 cm, the short rim of which out curves. The total height of the pot rest is 10 cm, immediately to the north of the pot rest is a typical Harappan 'pear' shaped goblet with slightly narrow base, wide mouth with everted rim. This is numbered 8 and lies in E-W direction with mouth flaring towards east. The total height of the goblet is 14 cm and has a diameter of 8 cm. Immediately to its west is another goblet smaller in size, compared to no. 8 which has fallen upside down, the narrow flat base has a diameter of 4 cm. To the west of pot no. 7 and 8 is a complete dish-on-stand, standing in its proper position. It has step sided dish which has a diameter of 30 cm. the total height of the dish-on-stand is 28 cm and it has a short stem with prominently flared base. The dish-on-stand and the bowl-on-stand found in this burial pit are typical of Period IIA of the Mature Harappan phase. Besides pots the other burial furniture consist of a bivalve shell which is found inside the bowl portion of the bowl on stand. This may have been a spoon offered to the burial.

This is a burial probably of a very prominent person in the society whose dead body could not be retrieved but was given ceremonious burial in accordance with his status. The higher status of the person is referred in the number and variety of pots kept as burial goods.

The part of the skeleton found in the same pit at a depth of 35 cm may belong to the Period-IIA. The skeletal remain consists of two legs kept in a straight N-S line with its feet brought together. It has survived to a length of 80 cm. The burial goods were found associated with this skeleton. Considering the location and nature of the pit it appears to be part of the primary burial. As mentioned earlier, the upper part of the body

may have been completely damaged by rodents.

This is a unique burial at the site, which has two burials, one above the other in one and the same pit. It appears that while burying the dead body of the later person, the earlier burial pit was carefully opened and the dead body of the person, who died some time later, was carefully buried, ceremoniously. It is quite likely that the later person was closely related to the person died earlier, may be it was a spouse and therefore they were buried in one and the same pit at different times.

Primary Burials

Burial No. 28 (Tr. CG3)

This burial is located 2.30 m to the east of northeast peg of Tr. CG2 and 70 cm to the north of the southern trench line of Tr. CG3. This is a burial of a child, oriented 15° NW-SE direction (Pl. 9). The burial belongs to Period- IIA. The burial pit is 2.10 m long and its average width is 63 cm and the pit has survived to a maximum depth of 40 cm. This burial is devoid of clay box. Inside the burial pit is found a primary burial of a child, few bones (lower mandible, cervical, clavicle, shoulder bones, ribs, left hand and left tibia, fibula) of which have been damaged probably by rodents as one can see rodent hole at the base of the burial pit. The total length of the child is 93 cm and it was buried in a supine position with legs and hand straight towards south.

To the north of the head are found 7 pots as burial goods. They are found over an area of 70cm (N-S) by 45 cm (E-W) mostly along the western edge of the pit (Pl. 10). All the pots are of red variety. Pot No. 1 located 50cm to the south of the northern end and 20 cm west of the eastern section of the pit is a typical, Kot-Diji globular pot of medium size. The pot broadens slightly towards its base, has probably round base and vertical slightly everted rim. It is 15cm in length and the diameter of rim is 10cm. The pot has inclined towards the east. To its southwest is another Kot-Diji type pot, numbered as 2 is a pear shaped pot tapering both the ends, but with a blunt carination 6cm above the base. It has short vertical everted rim and a prominent disc base. It is 18cm in height and the diameter of the mouth is 8.5cm. The pot has fallen flat towards the south. Pot nos. 3 to 7 is along the western section arranged in N-S direction. Pot no. 3 is a lid slightly thick in section and deep concave in the centre. The diameter of the lid is 20cm. Inside the lid is a classical Harappan beaker almost cylindrical with slightly tapering flat base. It has featureless vertical rim. It is 13 cm in height and the mouth diameter is 8cm and this is numbered as pot no. 4 which has fallen towards the south. Pot No. 5 which is to the north of pot no. 4 on a slightly higher level, is typical Kot-Diji type pot with perfectly round body, pointed disc base and short vertical featureless rim. It is 15cm in length and the mouth diameter is 8.5cm. It has also fallen towards south. This pot is inside the pot no 6 which is a large lid as the major portion of the lid (pot no. 6) underlies pots 5 and 7, the dimension cannot be measured. Pot no. 7 which is to the north of pot no. 5 and inside the lid (no. 6) is a typical globular Kot Diji type pot with round bulbous body slightly elongated flat base and short vertical beaded rim. It is 20cm in height and the mouth diameter is 10cm.

Since this burial consists of many classical Harappan pots, it indicates higher status of the child in the society.

Burial No 32 (Tr. CH3)

Burial no. 32 is located along the margin of eastern trench line of Tr. CH3. It is 2.20m to the south of the northern section (Pl. 11). The burial is 10° NW-SE oriented and belongs to Period- IIA. This is one of the best preserved burials and the deepest excavated so far at the site. It has the longest burial pit (2.85m NS) and has an average width of 80cm. The pit has survived to a maximum depth of 1.15m. This pit is devoid of clay lining. The skeletal remain inside the pit is also oriented slightly NW-SE direction. The left leg touches the southern section of the pit. This is a typical primary burial but due to rodent's activities portion of mandible, clavicle bones, part of right shoulder and left radius, ulna, right humerus have been badly damaged. This is a burial of fully grown adult. The length of which is 1.60m. The tarsals of both the legs have been turned towards opposite directions. It is placed supine with both the legs and hands placed straight towards south almost parallel. The head is tilted towards the west. Both the legs including patella and lower extremities are well preserved. The bones of torso including left shoulder and humerus and right radius and almost all the vertebra are well preserved. The pelvis bone is complete and in a good state of preservation. It appears that the head was placed on a slightly higher ground; probably a clay stem was prepared to keep the head. It is found 13 cm higher than the position of the rest of the skeleton.

To the north of the head over an area of 75cm (N-S) by 65cm (E-W), are found 15 burial pots including a small lid and bivalve shell spoon (Pl. 12). Also, there are three pots to the west of the leg joints at a distance of 26cm. These pots were kept on a slightly higher ground. The pots on the northern side of the skeleton are of the same level as that of the skeleton. These pots are found scattered all over the empty space between the head and the boundaries of the pit on the northern side. Pot no. 1 located in the northeast corner is a classical Harappan 'S' shaped jar which is small in size (visible length is 16cm). It has a 'S' shaped profile with everted rim and possibly narrow flat base which is not visible at this stage. The diameter of the mouth of the pot is 10cm. It is almost vertical slightly inclined towards the east. This is covered with a lid that is the size of the mouth of the pot. The lid has a pointed, flat knob and the shape of the lid resembles a shallow concave cup with vertical sides. The lid is made of slightly coarse red variety. Pot no. 2 is a slightly concave dish with featureless rim. It has a diameter of 24 cm; it is made of slightly coarse material. The dish is rested to the west of pot no. 1 and 14 and slightly tilted towards the south. Pot no. 3 is a classical Harappan pear shaped goblet with pointed flat base and short vertical featureless rim. It is 14 cm in height and mouth diameter is 8 cm. It is located to the north of the dish (pot no. 2) slightly tilted towards north – eastern side. To its south-west is pot no. 4 which is a large dish-on-stand, the dish portion of which has been detached from it and has fallen flat towards its southern side. The dish is a typical mature Harappan dish which is step sided with a flat base. The diameter is 30 cm. The stand has a very long stem (7 cm) and flared out base with featureless rim. The diameter of the base is 30 cm. The shape of the dish-on-stand is typical of the early mature phase. Pot no. 5 located to the north-west of pot no. 4 is a beaker, the upper part of which has been broken. It is almost a cylindrical with slightly tapering flat base. The diameter of the flat base is 2 cm. As it is broken the height and diameter of rim can not be measured. It is standing vertical. Pot no. 6 and 7 are along the western section north of the stand of dish on stand (no. 4). The

pot no. 6 and 7 are both globular pot with short everted rim. The only difference is that no. 7 is a miniature variety of no.6 and placed on top of no. 6 functioning as its lid. Pot no. 6 is 13 cm ~~is~~ in height, the mouth diameter is 9 cm. Pot no. 7 is 6 cm tall and mouth diameter is 5 cm. Both the pots are standing vertical facing upwards. Pot no. 8 between pot no. 6 and 4 is a broken beaker similar to no. 5. It appears to be slightly bigger is size compared to no. 5 and as this is also broken the details of the height and diameter can not be taken. The pot has fallen in NE-SW direction facing SW. Pot no. 9 is a bowl-on-stand, part of which lies in the fallen dish of no.4. This is located to the south of pot no. 12 and 13 and has fallen towards east. The bowl-on-stand has a inner diameter of 12 cm and has very long (6 cm) flat projecting rim. The bowl is 4 cm deep. Inside is a bi-valve shell with grounded edge which may have been offered as a burial good in the form of a spoon. The total height of the pot of bowl-on-stand is 25 cm. It has a small stem (9 cm) and flared rimless base. Pot no. 10 which lies to the east of pot no. 9 is a globular pot with (diameter is 6 cm) disc base and short vertical beaded rim. The upper part of the bowl-on-stand has fallen on the northern side of this pot. The pot is made of slightly coarse material and has inclined towards the west. The pot is 17 cm tall and the mouth diameter is 10 cm. Pot no. 11 on the northern side of pot no. 10 is a typical Harappan beaker which has slightly inclined on western side. The upper portion is vertical and lower portion is slightly roundish. It has a tapering flat base, wide mouth with incipient everted rim. It is 13 cm tall but diameter of the rim can not be measured as part of the rim of bowl-on-stand has fallen on it. Pot no. 12 is found between dish portions of no. 4. Pot no. 13 is a globular pot with a disc base. The upper rim portion is broken. Therefore the height of the pot and length can ~~cot~~ not be measured. It has fallen in NE-SW direction with mouth towards NE. Immediately to its east is a complete Kot-Diji type pot numbered as 14 which stands perfectly vertical. It has a round body, possibly tapering flat base and short vertical beaded rim. The height of the pot is 15 cm and the diameter of the mouth is 9 cm. To its NE is another Kot-Diji type pot slightly smaller compared to pot no. 13, standing vertical with perfectly round body and short everted rim. It is 12 cm tall and mouth diameter is 8 cm.

Three pots found to the west of the leg joint are of coarse red local variety placed within each other. The lowest one is probably a concave lid with featureless rim and probably flat base. It has a diameter of 20 cm. This is numbered as pot no. 15. Pot no. 16 found inside pot no. 15 is probably a wide mouth shallow basin with thin section and slightly everted rim. It has a diameter of 23 cm and is 8 cm deep. Inside this bowl is a small *lota* like pot. It has squat globular body, concave neck and everted featureless rim. It is 7 cm tall and the mouth diameter is 8 cm. This is numbered as 17. Pot no. 16 and 17 has slightly inclined towards NE.

This is a unique burial considering that pots are even found in southern part of the pit near the leg. The socio economic status of the person in this burial must have been quite high, taking into consideration the larger size of the pots found and the depth and the number of classical Harappan and a few local pottery forms found here.

Burial No. 40 (Tr. CH 4)

This burial is located 25 cm to the east of burial 39 and close to burial 41, which in fact is a later burial. Because of the presence of the later burial, the lower extremities which are hidden below the burial pit of 41 could not be excavated (Pl. 13).

It is oriented 45° NW-SE direction. Considering the nature of the pot, the burial can be dated to Period IIA. The pit is located 1.75 m to the north of the southern trench line. It is perfectly rectangular but without clay lining and measures 2.50 m and 90 cm in width. It has survived to a maximum depth of 58 cm. This is a primary burial where part above the pelvic is missing. Only the pelvic bone, lower part of right hand and both the legs are present. From whatever ~~is~~ has survived, it appears that the dead body was placed supine with both the legs straight and parallel towards the south. The position of tarsal is not clear or if underlies southern part of burial 41. Numerous rodent holes in the pit indicate that major damage to the skeleton was done by burrowing animals. The length of the visible legs is 85 cm. Part of the left hand by the side of the upper part of right femur indicates that the hands were placed straight in an attention position towards south. This appears to be a skeleton of a grown up adult based on the long bones and pelvic bone found. These remains are found towards the southern end of the pit.

In all, total of 10 pots are found towards the northern end (Pl. 14). They are scattered over an area of 60 X 60 cm, more towards the eastern section. Most of the miniature pots (2, 3, 4 and 5) are found placed inside a small basin which is numbered 6. Also inside is a slightly larger Kot-diji type pottery. The other 3 bigger pots are outside the basin. Pot no. 1 which has fallen towards the northwest is a typical Kot-diji type with globular body slightly tapering and flat base. It is 18 cm in height. The mouth diameter is 10 cm. To its west is a small goblet type pot, the rims of which is broken and the lower portion still unexposed. It looks globular in shape with probably small everted rim. This pot is slightly inclined towards north. This is numbered as 2. A Harappan beaker lies to pot no. 2 south in N-S direction with mouth towards South. It is slightly bulging in the lower part as vertical featureless rim and prominent disc base. It is 12 cm in height. The mouth is hidden under the broken pot sherd of dish-on-stand (no. 9). To its east is probably a pear shaped goblet with wide mouth and slightly everted rim. The pot has slightly inclined towards the south. The diameter of the rim is 6.5 cm. As the lower portion is still embedded the nature of the base and height is not clear. To its east is pot no. 5, which is a beaker with cylindrical body and flared rim. Probably it has a flat base which is not visible. The diameter of the mouth is 7 cm and the beaker is tilted towards the south. The basin in which pot no. 1 to 5 are located is shallow, probably with a narrow flat base. It is thick in section slightly coarse and has a diameter of 33 cm. Pot no. 7 is a small medium sided deep basin with tapering sides, flat base and featureless round rim. It has tilted towards the west. It has a mouth diameter of 30 cm and is 15 cm deep in the centre. To its west is a small pear shaped goblet with narrow disc base and short everted rim. It has fallen towards the east. It is 10 cm in height and the mouth diameter is 6 cm. Pot no. 9 is a dish-on-stand. As the dish is cracked, the stem portion has not been excavated and is hidden under the clay and therefore the exact nature can not be known at this stage. The dish of top is a typical Mature Harappan step sided with incised concentric circles in the centre. The diameter of the dish is 33.5 cm. To it east is pot no. 10 which is exactly similar to pot no. 1 of the Kot-Diji type. The height cannot be measured as the lower portion is still embedded. The mouth diameter is 10 cm and the pot has inclined towards southwest.

The position of the person in the society might have been quite high considering the large size of the pit and number of classical Harappan pots found.

Secondary Burial

Burial No. 56 (Tr. CD4 and CE4)

This burial is located 20cm to the east of burial 55 and 90cm to the south of northern section of CE4. This burial can be assigned to the Period IIA on the basis of the pottery found inside this burial pit. It is oriented 30° north-west, south-east direction and the pit is lined with 20cm thick clay plaster. The pit is 2.90m long and 70cm wide. It has survived to the maximum depth of 60cm. This is a secondary burial consisting of a few long hand bones and 11 pots all of which are towards the northern end (Pl. 15-16). The southern part of the pit is almost empty. A few long bones including right humerus, fragments of left humerus and radius are found placed in an orientation of north-west- south-east directions.

Pot no. 1 is well preserved shallow bowl located in the north-eastern corner of the pit. It is *in situ* facing upward. It has a diameter of 13.5cm depth 5cm in the centre. Inside the shallow bowl is found a large bi-valve shell, which must have been offered as a spoon. It has a round base, flaring sides and featureless rim. Pot no. 2 is a Harappan goblet which is towards the south-eastern side of pot no. 1. It has a round body tapering towards the north and has a prominent everted rim. The lower portion is embedded in the ground and hence the height of the pot cannot be measured and the nature of the base cannot be identified. It has mouth with diameter of 9.5cm. The pot is slightly inclined towards the east. To its north-west is pot no. 3 which is a globular pot with sloping shoulder and out turn rim. The total height is 15cm and the mouth diameter is 10cm. It is standing vertical. Pot no. 4 is a large goblet with everted rim and possibly flat base which is not easily visible. The diameter of mouth is 11cm. It has tilted to east. Pot no. 5 which is to the south of pot no. 3 and 4 is a large dish-on-stand with a large stem and flared base with featureless edge. The dish on top is broken, the fragments of which are found around the base portion. The stand below the dish is 35cm tall. The stand of the dish-on-stand stands vertical. Pot no. 6 is a miniature goblet. It has to the east of the base of pot no. 5. It has fallen to the south-eastern side. It has a round body slightly concave neck, slightly everted rim and narrow base. It is 9.5cm in height but the mouth diameter cannot be measured as its major portion is still hidden. Pot no. 7 is to the north-east of pot no. 6. It is similar to pot no. 3 except that the rim of this pot is flat projecting. It stands vertical *in situ*. To the north-west of pot no. 7 lies pot no. 8. It is a globular pot with bulging body probably flat base, short vertical neck and flat projecting rim. The lower portion of the pot resembles the pot of Kot Diji pottery. The diameter of the mouth is 11cm. The lower portion of the pot is still embedded in the ground. It is slightly tilted to the west. Pot no. 9 is to the north east of the pot no. 8. It is a small Harappan goblet with everted rim, the diameter of which is 7cm and the lower half of the pot is embedded in the ground. It stands vertical. To its west is pot no. 10 which appears to be similar to pot no. 6 but slightly smaller in size. It has fallen to the east. Pot no. 11 is to the south of pot no. 2 and appears to be a large Harappan goblet. The major portion of which is hidden under the dish of pot no. 2. It has slightly tapering mouth and everted rim. It has fallen to the south.

The presence of large pit, lined with clay and number of pots of the typical Harappan nature and the spoon of bi-valve shell clearly indicates the high socio-economic status of the person.

Burial No. 68 (Tr. CG1, CG2)

This is located 2.20 m to the west of eastern section on the banks of trenches CF1 and CF2. The northern 70 cm of the burial pit falls in CF2, whereas the remaining southern part falls in CF1. This burial is located 80 cm below the present surface. This is a secondary burial of the Period IIA (Pl. 17). The burial is oriented 5° NW-SE direction. The burial pit is 2.80 m in length and the width varies from 47 cm to the southern end to 72 cm towards the northern side. The burial pit is 60 cm deep but the remains of bones are found placed at a depth of 25 cm. The pit includes a long, truncated cylindrical bead which is 10 cm to the north of fibula. The pots are kept at a depth of 50 cm. Only 2 fragments of 2 bones have survived. They are part of possibly left tibia-fibula. The remains are 35 cm to the north of southern line and 10 cm to the west of eastern line. The part of fibula is in N-S direction.

The total of 8 pots is found towards the northern end of this burial pit over an area of 90 cm (N-S) by 65 cm (E-W) (Pl. 18). They are placed haphazardly. Pot no. 1 is a globular Kot Diji type pot with perfectly round body and everted rim and probably it has narrow flat base. It is 70 cm in height and mouth diameter is 10 cm. It has fallen to the NW side. Pot no. 2 which is to the north of pot no. 1 is a tall bowl on stand of the early Mature Harappan phase. It is broken at the middle of the stem and the upper part has fallen towards the SE side. Pot no. 1 is inside the bowl portion of bowl-on-stand. It has a very long slender stem and flared stem, the diameter of which is 26 cm. The bowl on top has a small mouth deep in the centre and funnel rim. Its diameter is 20 cm and the lower portion of the bowl on stand is vertical *in situ*. To the west of this bowl on stand is pot no. 3 which is a large globular vessel with narrow flat base. It has a small / short vertical neck and triangular rim. The mouths diameter is 22 cm and the height of the pot is 42 cm. It has slightly tilted to the east. Pot no. 4 is the same as number 1 but bigger in size. It lies to the west of pot no. 3 and has tilted slightly towards SW. It has a mouth diameter of 10 cm and a height of 23 cm. The eastern part of this pot is hidden by the base of pot no. 9 which is a dish on stand. Pot no. 5 to the south of no. 4 appears to be a funnel mouth Harappan beaker. It has fallen to the west and therefore only the rim portion is visible. Its body portion is hidden under 4 and 6. The mouth diameter is 7 cm. Pot no. 6 which is south of pot no. 5 is a classical Kot Diji pot with perfectly round body, flat tapering base, short vertical neck and rounded feature less rim. It is 18 cm in height and the mouth diameter is 9.5 cm. Pot no. 7 is a funnel-mouthed small Harappan beaker, slightly concave body bulging lower portion and a dish base. It is 11 cm in length and the mouth's diameter is 6.5 cm. This is lying 10 cm to the SW of pot no. 6. To the east of this, at a distance of 12 cm is a (no. 8) globular pot with concave neck and everted out turned rim. It has a concave bulging body, tapering towards base and a narrow disc base. It is 15 cm in length and the mouth diameter is 10 cm. It has tilted to the NW. Pot no. 9 is to the east of pot no. 4. It is a dish-on-stand and a long hollow stem (17 cm), flared base and a raised and internally cut edge. The height of the stand from base of the dish is 24 cm. The dish on top which faces the eastern section of the pit is large with flat base and raised edge which is sharp. The diameter of the dish is 32 cm and it has fallen to the east. Out of the total number of pots, pot nos. 2, 5, 6 and 7 are of chocolate slipped variety and the rest are Harappan Red variety. The presence of long stemmed dish-on-stand and bowl-on-stand and chocolate slipped pots are an indication of the Early Mature phase of the burials.

CHAPTER 5

BURIALS OF PERIOD II-B

In all, 17 burials of this period have been excavated, of which 9 are primary and 4 each symbolic and secondary. Majority of the burials are oriented NW-SE (9), whereas 7 are N-S and 1 NE-SW oriented. Burial Nos. 49 (Primary) and 58 (secondary) are lined with clay (coffin).

Symbolic Burials

Burial No. 12 (Tr. CD3)

This is a NW-SE oriented burial, located along the southern margin of the trench at the distance of 2.30 m to the west of the eastern trench line. The burial pit is oriented 15⁰ NW-SE directions. This is a symbolic burial as the burial pit is devoid of any skeletal remains. The rectangular burial pit is 2.10m long and the width varies from 45cm towards southern end to 60cm in the middle. Towards the northern end it is 52cm broad. The pit has survived to the depth of 36cm. In the northern end, 5 different pots are found as burial goods. All the pots are of fine red variety (Pl. 19). Pot no. 1 which is at the northern end of the pit is a large globular pot with short out-turn beaded rim. Around the neck is a broad groove. The diameter of the rim is 22cm. As the major portion of the pot is underground, the exact circumference cannot be measured. Remaining four pots are to the south of pot no. 1 in E-W straight line. Pot no. 2 which is at the western end of the line is a medium sized spherical pot with short out-turned rim. The pot is 18cm high and diameter is 10cm. Pot no. 3 immediately to the east of pot no. 2 is more or less similar to the pot no. 2 except that the body of pot no. 3 is globular. The mouth diameter and height of the pot is similar to pot no. 2. Pot no. 4 is a dish with slightly flared out rim and concave profile. It has a diameter of 25cm. Half part of the rim is missing. At the eastern end of the line is a large goblet with a flat disc base. The details of the pot are not visible as the upper half of the pot of missing. This deep burial belongs to Period IIB.

After documentation of the burials, it was delineated to lift the pots from burials for further studies. At the base of the large globular pots were noticed some more pots and on further excavation in the lower level of the pit, 19 other pots were discovered (Pl. 20).

These pots were found spread haphazardly over an area of 80 cm (N-S) by 50 cm (E-W). They were found at a depth of 50 cm. Pot no. 6 in the northern section has fallen to the east. It is a small bowl with a squat bulging body, possibly flat surface, narrow neck and short vertical, featureless rim. It is 8 cm in height and the rim diameter is 7 cm. Pot no. 7 is to the SW of pot no. 6 and

this has been broken into pieces from the large surviving fragment. It appears to be a small basin with rounded base. Inside pot no. 7 is found pot no. 8 which is a shallow convex sided bowl with slightly flaring sides and featureless but sharp rim and has tilted to the west. The diameter of this pot is 22 cm. Pot no. 9 is a small beaker which tapers towards the base. It has a flat base and slightly flared featureless rim. It is located north of pot no. 11. This has fallen horizontal slightly to the NW. It is a miniature beaker measuring 5.5 cm in length and has a 5.5 cm mouth diameter. Pot no. 10 which has broken into many pieces, is located to the west of pot no. 8 and below pot no. 11. It is a globular pot with prominent everted rim. Possibly it has a narrow flat base. Though it has broken into pieces it stands vertical. On top of pot no. 10 lies pot no. 11 which is a globular pot with ring base, it has fallen to the west. It is 16 cm in height and the mouth diameter is 10 cm. This is well preserved pot. Pot no. 12 which is to the west of pot no. 11 is a typical Harappan beaker with elongated body, slightly broad base, narrow and flat bottom and has prominent everted rim. It has fallen flat to the east. It is 11 cm in height and the part of rim is hidden below the part of rim of pot no. 11, its diameter cannot be measured. Pot no. 13 which appears to be of medium size, globular pot with sloping shoulders and everted rim is lying below pot nos. 11 and 12. This pot is broken into fragments, some of which are standing vertical and some are flat on ground. To the south, at a distance of 14 cm is pot no. 14 which is a miniature lid. It is dome shaped lid with incurve mouth portion and 3 cm tall narrow knob. It is lying flat on the ground. To the east of pot no. 14 and 16 lies pot no. 15 which is a large coconut shaped pot with narrow neck, internally and externally projecting rim with a groove on top. It stands vertical but because of the pressure of the large globular pot which was on its top, its western part has been smashed. Possibly it has a ring base. To its west is pot no. 16 which is a bowl-on-stand fallen to the south. It has a short, slightly flaring base which has roundish featureless edge. The diameter of the base is 13 cm. On top is a large bowl, a squat, bulging body concave neck and flat internally and externally projecting rim with a shallow groove on top. The height of the bowl is 8.5 cm and its mouth diameter is 15 cm. to its west is a fragment of a bowl similar to no. 8. It has inclined towards west. This is pot no. 17. Pot no. 18 is a long, barrel shaped beaker with a flat base. The diameter of the base is 5 cm. it is 15 cm in length and has a mouth diameter of 5 cm. It has fallen to the west. To its north is a fragment of a slightly deep saucer with featureless rim. It lies flat on the ground facing upward. Pot no. 20 is a complete miniature beaker with elongated body, flat base and slightly flared mouth with featureless rim. It is 8.5 cm in height and its mouth diameter is 5 cm. It has fallen flat slightly to SW and it is to the east of the bowl portion of Bowl-on-stand (no. 16). Pot no. 21 is also a beaker with a bulging base, flat bottom and vertical but slightly flaring upwards body. The rim is featureless. It is 9 cm in height but as the rim is broken its dimensions cannot be measured. It is between pots 15 and 23. It is fallen to the east. To its east is another beaker which has slightly bulging body and flat base. The upper half is broken. It stands perfectly vertical. To the south of pot no. 21 is a perfectly globular pot (no. 22) with bottle-neck. The rim portion is broken. It has a disc base. It is 17 cm in height and stands vertical. To the east of pot no. 18 is one more beaker survived only by its base. As the major portion is absent, detailed description is not possible. It has tilted slightly towards north. This symbolic burial has revealed highest number of pots so far excavated at Farmana. All the pots

are classical Harappan in nature which suggests quite high socio-economic status of the person.

Burial No. 29 (Tr. CG3)

This burial is located along the western section of Tr. CG3, 50cm to the east of the western margin and 1.90m to the south of north-eastern peg. This burial belongs to Period IIB and is oriented 10° NW-SE direction (Pl. 21). The pit is 1.30m long and the width varies from 36cm towards the southern end to 52cm towards the northern end. It is a wedge-shaped burial pit which is devoid of any skeletal remains. This symbolic burial may have been accorded to a child as the burial pit size would indicate. It has 6 pots as burial goods (Pl. 22), out of which pot nos. 1 to 5 are towards the northern end placed in E-W row whereas pot no. 6 is lying in the middle. It is 40cm north of the southern end. Pot no. 1 on the eastern end of the row is a typical Harappan pear shaped goblet which is partially destroyed by plough. It has fallen towards west. The total length of the pot is 16.5cm and the diameter of the north is 6cm. It has a narrow flat base and everted rim. To its south is s miniature beaker which has slightly inclined towards south, almost cylindrical pot with featureless slightly everted rim. It is 9cm in height and the mouth diameter is 5cm. Probably it has small flat base. To the south of pot no. 5 are lying two pots no. 3 and 4 of which no. 3 is a classical Harappan goblet and no. 4 is a miniature beaker. Pot no. 3 has a round body slightly tapering flat base and short everted rim. It is 12.5cm in height and mouth diameter is 6cm. It is lying flat towards the western side. Pot no. 4 which is a miniature beaker is immediately to the west of pot no. 3. It is vertical in upper part and slightly bulging in the lower part and slightly flat base (diameter 3cm) and small everted rim. It is 8cm in height and since it has fallen upside down, the diameter of the mouth cannot be measured. Pot no. 5 which is a lid of coarse variety has stood on its edge facing south. It has a small flat base and concave surface. The diameter of the rim is 25cm. Pot no. 6 in the middle of the pit is a miniature beaker resembling pot no. 4 but slightly smaller in size. It is 8cm in height and has a mouth diameter of 4cm and it has fallen towards the west.

Again, the person appears to belong to higher socio economic status as indicated by the presence of five classical Harappan pots found in this burial.

Burial No- 42 (Tr. CH4)

This burial is located along the eastern line 75cm to the south of northern line of the trench. It is oriented 10° NW – SE direction. The pit measures 97cm in length and 40 cm in width. It has survived to a depth of 45cm. The pit is devoid of any lining. This is one of the symbolic burials which contain neither skeletal remains nor burial goods (Pl. 23). As the burial does not contain pots, it is difficult to identify the burial phase as well as the cultural phase of this burial. Most probably this was the burial of an infant whose status was quite low in the society.

Burial No. 44 (Tr. CG4)

It is located along the western line of the trench is 1.60m to the north of SW peg of the trench. This is N-S oriented burial belonging to Period IIB. This pit is devoid of skeletal remains but has few pots towards its northern end. This is the one more symbolic burial which is devoid of clay lining. The pit is 1.60m long and the width varies from 50cm towards the southern end to 56cm towards the northern end. It has survived to a depth of 7cm (Pl. 24).

Only 3 placed pots are found towards the northern end in the burial pit. Pot no. 1 which is broken, appears to be a typical Harappan goblet with short everted rim and possibly a flat base. To its west is a typical Harappan beaker (Pot no. 2) which has fallen flat to the west. It has a slightly S profile, slightly tapering flat base and wide, slightly flared mouth. It is 10cm in height, the diameter of the rim cannot be measured as it is broken. Pot no 3 which is also damaged, found to the south of pot no. 1 is a small pear shaped Harappan goblet and since it's damaged its dimensions cannot be measured. It has fallen towards the south.

All the three pots that have been found are classical Harappan shapes of the middle Mature Harappan phase. The socio-economic status of the person appears to be somewhat not so important considering small number of pots and the pit devoid of clay lining.

Primary Burials

Burial No. 14 (Tr. CE3)

This is one of the best preserved primary burials at the site located 2.50m north of the southern trench line and 2.60m to the west of the eastern line. The burial is oriented 20^0 NW-SE directions and belongs to the Period IIB. The burial pit is 2.80m long and the average width is 70cm. It is survived to the depth of 45cm. The skeletal remains found at the base of the pit are so very well preserved that even knee cap bones, metatarsals and phalanges are visible. The dead body is placed in supine extended position with hand and legs in straight lines. The head of the dead body faces towards east (Pl. 25). The body appears to be of a strong well built man as suggested by the skull and the long bones. The total length of the skeleton is 1.75 m and the toes of the person are placed pointed towards south whereas the palms are placed on the hip portion. All the long bones, vertebrae, ribs, pelvic bones, shoulders, neck, mandible and entire skull are well preserved.

It is devoid of any pots but probably it was buried with a necklace of banded agate beads, one of which is visible near its left collar bone (Pl. 26). Two polished bone tools were placed between two legs, near the knee. The presence of two bone points as burial goods leads to surmise that probably he was a hunter. This, thus explains the absence of potteries in the burial pit.

Burial No. 21 (Tr. CF3)

It is located close to burial no. 20 to its south-east. In fact, this burial has been partially damaged by burial no. 20 which is slightly later (Pl. 27). The burial is located 12cm to the west of the eastern line and 1.90m to the north of the southern trench line. It is oriented 45^0 NW-SE direction. This burial belongs to Period IIB. The burial pit has survived to a maximum length of 1.55m. The portion towards the north has been cut off by burial pit of burial no. 20 and therefore the original length of the pit cannot be measured. The pit is 56cm broad and is survived to a depth of 32cm.

The portion of the dead body from hip upward has been cut and destroyed. The lower part particularly left radius and ulna, carpals metacarpals, phalanges, probably right radius and both the legs have survived in a good state. The hands and the legs are straight; however both the feet have been turned towards east. The left hand which is partially survived is straight and placed on the left femur. As the portion above the hip

is either cut or beneath burial no. 20, the details of the burial goods cannot be visualized. This is a burial of a fully grown adult who on the basis of bones was robust and strong. As the burial goods are missing its position cannot be determined.

Burial No. 23 (Tr. CF2 and CF3)

Beneath burial no. 22 lies burial no. 23 which belongs to the burial Period IIB. It is one of the primary burials oriented in the N-S direction. The dead body is placed on the N-S direction with head towards north and leg towards south. The head is tilted towards west. The total length of the person is 1.34m. Only head, lower jaw, parts of the lower extremities and parts of right hand are visible. The remaining portion of the body is hidden beneath the leg bones of burial no. 22. The head of the person looks roundish and the lower jaw quite strong. Even the legs of the person look sturdy. The total length of the burial pit is 2 m and its average width is 55cm. The pit has survived to a maximum depth of 35cm. However the skeletal remains are found at a depth of 25cm. The portion of the pit along northern end where the burial pots are kept was intentionally dug 10cm than the rest of the pit (Pl. 38).

The burial contains 9 pots, out of which 8 are almost complete and the ninth one is in the form of a fragment. They all belong to the fine red variety, of which except no. 1 & 3 which is local types, the remaining are classical Harappan shapes i.e. goblets and beakers (Pl. 39).

Burial No. 45 (Tr. CG4)

The burial is located 2.30m to the south of northern section and 1.50m to the west of the eastern section of the trench. The burial is oriented 45° NW-SE direction and measures 1.92m in length and 60cm in width. Towards the southern end the pit is 75cm deep whereas it is higher towards the northern side and 50 cm deep in the northern end.

The pit is devoid of any clay lining. This is a primary burial containing only complete skeleton of a man aged between 30 and 35 (Pl. 28). Since the pit is uneven, the upper part of the body has slightly tilted towards west whereas the portions of the legs below the joints of the femur and tibia-fibula have been placed on the slope of the base of the pit. The skeleton is 1.22m long, both the legs are placed parallel straight towards the south and the left hand is placed straight south along its body. The right hand is hidden below the trunk portion of the skeleton. All the bones of the skeleton are well preserved and are in good state. The head of the person which is towards the north is tilted to the west. The mandible and all the teeth are intact and appear to be in a good condition (Pl. 29).

This burial is devoid of any burial goods including pottery. This leads us to believe that the status of the person in the society was probably quite low. The other possibility was that, this was a person who did not have a normal height and thus may have been disrespected in the society and hence such a simple treatment after his death.

Burial No. 48 (Tr. CF4)

The burial is located 1.70m to the south of the northern section and 93cm to the east of Burial No. – 47. This is one of the well preserved primary burials belonging to the Period IIB. The burial pit is devoid of clay lining and oriented 15° NW-SE direction. The burial pit is 2.63m long, 60cm wide and is survived to a max depth of 85cm. The

dead body inside the pit is well preserved but the bones above the hip have been misplaced. The head is missing. The portion below the hip is well preserved. It appears that the upper part of the body was placed on a higher platform in a sloping position whereas the lower portion was placed flat on the ground in an extended position. The legs were placed close to each other and placed horizontally towards the south. Both the hands were placed parallel to the body and phalanges are seen in a straight N-S line by the upper parts of femurs. The pelvic bone and lower vertebrae and few ribs are in a good state of preservation and *in situ* (Pl. 30). Because the upper part of body was placed on a sloping platform all the upper bones have been disturbed and scattered. The presence of a number of rodent holes inside also indicates that it is most likely that these burrowing animals disturbed the upper bones. The total length of the body from clavicle bones is 1.60m. From this it appears that the person was slightly more or close to 6 feet in height. The preservation of bones is good as they are at a great depth and not subjected to any human interference.

To the northern end of the pit are found 10 pots of different sizes and shapes placed close to each other as burial goods (Pl. 31). They have not been disturbed as they are standing more or less in the same vertical position as they were kept. These pots are placed over an area of 50cm (N-S) by 60cm (E-W). The large dish-on-stand numbered No. 1 is towards eastern side and is still vertically standing. Half of the upper dish towards the south is broken. It is typical step-sided dish of the Mature Harappan phase with incised concentric circles in the centre. The dish has a diameter of 36cm. The slender stem of the dish-on-stand flares towards the base but as its lower portion is still hidden the exact nature of the lower portion of the stand cannot be identified at this stage. To its NW is pot no. 2 which is globular in shape with carinated neck and short out-turned rim. The mouth diameter of this pot is 12cm and as its lower portion is still embedded in the ground, the exact nature of its base and the height of the pot cannot be measured. To the NW of pot no.2 is pot no. 3 which is a lid which has fallen at its edge towards the north. It is dome-shaped lid with a diameter of 23cm. This lid was probably used to cover pot no. 4, which is located to the south. Pot no. 4 is a medium-sized, perfectly globular pot with concave neck and short out turned rim. It has a small round mouth with a diameter of 11cm. As the lower portion is not yet exposed the nature of the base and also its height cannot be found out. This pot has slightly turned towards the west. Pot no. 5 is a small miniature *lota* with short slightly bulging body, wide mouth and with prominent everted rim. The mouth diameter is 6cm. This is located to the SW of pot no. 6. Pot no. 6 and 7 are almost similar to pot no. 5 in terms of shape and size. All the 3 pots – 5, 6 and 7 are perfectly standing and vertical. Pot no. 8 is also similar to 5, 6, and 7 but slightly bigger in size. Its mouth's diameter is 8.5cm. The height of these pots (5, 6, 7 and 8) cannot be measured and the nature of their bases cannot be identified as they are embedded in the ground. Pot no. 9 which is to the south of pot no. 10 is a small globular pot with round body, concave neck and prominent everted rim. It has wide mouth with diameter of 10cm. This pot is slightly tilted towards the west and still not fully visible. Pot no. 10 is similar to pot no. 2 but slightly bigger in size. Its mouth's diameter is 12cm. It is 17cm in height and slightly tilted towards the NE side.

This appears to be the burial of a well-to-do person whose standing in the society was higher. This is presumed on the basis of a large, deep and well-cut pit and also on the basis of number of

pots kept in the burial.

Burial No. 49 (Tr. CF4)

It is located 1.20m to the east of Burial no. 48 and 1.83m to the south of the northern section of the trench. It is N-S oriented, probably a primary burial which was extensively damaged in the process of ploughing as it is close to the ploughing zone. The burial pit is 1.75m long and the width varies from 47cm in the southern end to 57cm in the northern end. It has 20cm thick clay lining on all sides. The pit has survived to a depth of 10cm. The only parts present inside the burial are of right tibia, left radius and ulna and a small portion of right humerus (Pl. 32). The left hand was placed over the abdomen. A complete shell bangle was found in the left hand. The other burial goods may have been completely vanished due to large scale destruction. Towards the northern end are found 8 different pots, some of which are classical Harappan shapes and some are regional Harappan arranged in an east-west row. Some of the pots have been destroyed by ploughing. Pot no. 1 is a lid resembling a deep saucer with slightly pointed flat knob. It lies to the south east of the pottery row below the pot no 2 the lid has tilted to the north. This lid is extensively damaged and hence the diameter and depth cannot be measured. Inside the lid is a small, pear shaped goblet which is fallen upside-down. To its north-west is pot no. 4 which is also a typical Harappan pear-shaped goblet but larger in size compared to pot no. 2. The pot has fallen towards the western side. To its NE is another pear shaped goblet which has tilted towards SW. The flat narrow base has a diameter of 4 cm. it is 9cm in height and the mouth diameter is 6.5cm. Pot no. 5 which is to the north of Pot no. 6 is a miniature Harappan beaker, major portion of which is broken. It has fallen towards its east. Pot no. 6 appears to be one more flat based, saucer shaped lid made in the local slightly coarse fabric. It appears on top of pot no. 3 which has slipped towards the north and standing vertical on the edge. This is also extensively damaged and measurement of diameter is not possible. Pot no. 7 which is to the west of pot no 3 and south of pot no. 6 is a small globular pot with short vertical neck and everted rim. Possibly it has a flat base not visible. The pot is then fallen and the rim diameter is 8.5cm. The pot has tilted to the west pot no 8 to the east of pot no. 7. This pot is preserved only in the form of a large potsherd which appears to be a wide-mouthed convex-sided bowl. Pot nos. 1,6, and 8 are made of slightly coarse clay and they appear to be regional variety, pot no. 2, 3, 4, 5 are classical Harappan shapes and pot no. 7 is of chocolate slipped variety. Even though the pit is very close to the surface, the pottery type indicates that it belongs to Period IIB. The presence of clay lining to the pit, the variety of different pots and a complete shell bangle as burial good is indicative of the higher social-economic status of the person.

Burial No. 50A and 50B

50A (Trench CF4)
50B (Trench CF4 and CE4)

While excavating the Burial no 50A the presence of another burial which was later in date and located to its eastern side was encountered. This was therefore given another number. It was not numbered 51 mainly because the numbering of the burials was done when burial pits were traced on plan. This burial was not visible on plan and therefore not given separate number. As number 51 was already used, it was decided to use the number 50B (Pl. 33).

Burial 50A (Trench CF4)

This is N-S oriented primary burial of the middle mature Harappan phase (Burial Phase II). It is located 90cm to the west of the eastern section and 64 cm to the south of the northern section. The pit of this burial is extraordinarily long and devoid of any clay lining. It is 3.13m long and its width is 80cm. A north-eastern part of the pit was damaged by the later pit of burial 50B. The pit has survived to a max depth of 38cm. The dead body was placed in a supine and extended position with head towards north and legs towards the south. The total height of the person is 1.60m. Both the legs were placed parallel, the feet of the left one was placed pointing towards south whereas that of right leg turned towards west. Even though this is a primary burial only few bones have survived. They include the feet and patella of the left leg; femur, patella, tibia and feet bones of right leg; palm bones of right hand; part of right shoulder; and upper part of left humerus, lower jaw and skull. The skull was placed on a slightly higher level and therefore it is facing to the south. This skeleton appears to belong to a robust, fully grown adult (Pl. 34). A number of micro steatite beads are found near the ankle of right leg. This suggests that the skeleton is that of a female and there is a possibility that the person was buried with ornaments.

A total number of pots (18 in numbers) are found lined in E-W direction immediately to the north of the head. Unlike other burials, where the pots are usually kept close to the northern end of the pit, in case of this burial, they are 60 cm south of the northern end. Pot no. 1 to the extreme eastern end is a deep flat based dish with flared sides and featureless rim. As it is damaged, its diameter cannot be measured. It has slightly tilted to the west. Pot no.2 to the west of pot no. 1 is classical Harappan 'S' – shaped jar with a wide mouth triangular rim with a groove and tapering flat base. It has shallow ridge just above the base portion it is 30cm in height and mouth diameter is 15cm. The pot has fallen to the north-west slightly. To the north of pot no. 2 is a base of a possibly Harappan goblet. It has tilted to the east. Pot no 4 is a Harappan goblet with flat base and slightly concave mouth and flaring sides. It is inside pot no. 5 and to the NW of pot No. 2. It is 8cm in length and the mouths diameter is 5cm. The pot is intact and fallen to the west. Pot no. 5 also has fallen to the west. It is typical Harappan goblet large in size. As the measurable portion is damaged and the mouth is hidden below other pots, its height and mouth diameter cannot be measured. Pot no. 6 is north of pots 4 and 5. It is part/fragment of a basin with incurved sides and round featureless rim. Pot no. 7 is to the west of pot no. 6 and is also a fragment of basin with wide mouth and short out turned rim. Pot no. 8 to the south of no. 7 is also a Harappan small goblet with everted rim and wide mouth (diameter 6 cm). It is tilted to the east. Slightly tilted to the east pot no. 9 is to the N-W of no. 10 and north of no.11. It is slightly bigger goblet with a prominently everted rim. Diameter of rim is 7cm. Pot no. 10 is between pot no. 8 and 9 and this is a small Harappan goblet with a rim base and concave everted rim. It is 8 cm in height and diameter of rim is 4cm. The pot has fallen towards south. Pot no. 11 is a fragment of a deep dish incurved sides and nail headed rim. Pot no. 12 is large rimless Kot Diji type pot situated to the south of pot nos. 10, 11, and 18. It is a perfectly round pot tapering upwards with a rimless narrow mouth. There is a shallow ledge on the shoulder. The mouth diameter is 14cm and it is 20cm tall. This pot appears to have been kept on a slightly higher ground possibly on a mud platform inside the burial. Pot no. 13 to the south of the pot no.

12 is 8 cm below the level of Pot no. 12. It is a small *lota* with round bulbous body, flat base and slightly wide flaring mouth. It is 9cm in height. It has fallen to the east. To its east is pot no. 14 which has a unique shape rarely found and only found at the burial at Farmana. It is a small a vase-on-stand with a short (8cm) hollow, flaring base with a vase on top. The vase has a globular body, sloping shoulder and everted rim. It is 13cm in height and the mouth diameter is 8cm. It has fallen to the SW. Pot no. 15 to the south of no.2 is a pulley-shaped pot rest. The base has a triangular rim whereas the upper edge is beaded undercut. This is 8cm in height and a diameter of 17cm. It is tilted slightly towards north. Possibly this was the base of pot no. 2, a Harappan 'S' shaped jar. Pot no. 16 to the west of no.15 is a fragment of a typical pear shaped Harappan Goblet. (Pot no. 17) to its north is a fragment possibly of a large basin-shaped lid. It has tilted towards the east. Between pot nos. 5 and 10 lies (pot no. 16) the upper part of a wide mouthed Harappan goblet. The lower part is missing. It has fallen to the north.

This burial appears to be of an important person in the society as indicated by the presence of numerous typical Harappan pots and large size of the pit.

Burial No. 50 B

This is a burial slightly later than burial 50A but belongs to Period IIB. It is 20cm to the south of the northern section and immediately to the east of burial 50A. It is 50° NW-SE oriented without clay lining. The burial pit is 2.67 m long and 70cm broad. It has survived to a depth of 25cm. It is primary burial containing a skeleton of a fully grown female. Almost all the bones are well-preserved. It is placed in a supine position. With feet crossed and head tilted to the east. It is 1.60m long. Both the hands are straight in attention position. In the lower part of the right hand is a copper bangle whereas in the left hand there are 2 bangles in the lower hand and one large bangle near the joint of humerus and radius ulna. All 3 bangles are made of shell. All the bones are sturdy indicating a very healthy and robust nature of the female (Pl. 35). The lower and upper jaws are intact with all the teeth. To the north of the head, near the northern ends are 4 pots. Pot no. 1 is possibly a Kot-Diji type pot, the mouth and base of which are embedded in clay. It appears to be a globular pot with flat base and short everted rim. It has fallen to the west. Pot no. 2 is a large dish-on-stand, the dish of which is separated from the stand and fallen vertical to the north facing the northern section. The stem of the stand is 20cm tall and has prominently flared base, the diameter of which is 35cm. The dish on top is a typical step-sided dish of the Mature Harappan phase with concentric circles in the centre. The diameter of dish is also 35cm; the stand has tilted and fallen to the east. To the south of the dish portion and east of the stand portion lies pot no. 3 which is a medium sized storage jar. It is a globular pot with constricted neck and small flat base. The diameter of the mouth is 23cm and height of the pot is 40cm. This intact storage jar has fallen to the east. On the top of this pot is pot no.4. This is a dish with rounded undercut rim. It is slightly concave in the centre and it was used in this case as a lid of a storage jar (Pot no. 3).

The status of the buried women seems to be of high importance due to the presence of the presence of jewellery and large pots as burial goods in the pit, the status of the women. She may have probably belonged to the elite class at Farmana.

Burial No. 54 (Trenches CE4 and CE3)

On the junction of CE3 and CE4 lies burial no. 54 which is 1.35m to the west of south eastern peg of the trench. It is just west of burial no. 53. The burial pit of this burial has damaged part of the western burial line of burial 53.

This is a well preserved primary burial assigned to Period IIB. The burial pit is quite long (2.80m) but is relatively narrow (55cm). It has a 20cm thick clay lining and has survived to a maximum depth of 35cm. The burial pit is oriented 20° northwest-southwest direction. Inside the burial pit lies a well-preserved skeleton in a supine and extended position of a fully grown adult (possibly male) (Pl. 36). All the bones except frontal part of the skull and the jaw are well preserved and *in situ*. The right leg is straight and the phalanges point to the south whereas the left leg is dragged slightly towards the west and the tibia is slightly bent to the east. The phalanges are also straight pointing towards the south. The right hand is also straight but slightly bent at the joints to the east. The head is tilted to the east. The total height of the person is 1.75m.

To the north of the head in the northern end are placed 6 pots of the Harappan variety (Pl. 37). Pot no. 1 is a big dish on stand and the remaining one small pot kept along the western margin of the base of the dish-on-stand. The dish-on-stand (pot no. 1) is quite tall and stands vertical. The dish portion has been broken into pieces and fallen all around the base portion. The total height of the pot from the base to the top is 35cm. It has a long stem which flares towards the base. The base has slightly raised edge. It diameter is 35cm. The dish-on-stand is a typical Harappan step-sided dish with concentric inside in the centre. Pot no. 2 is a pear shaped Harappan goblet with a dish base and wide, slightly flared mouth. It is 9cm in height and the mouth diameter is 7cm. It has fallen to the south. Pot no. 3 is a miniature beaker which is to the west of pot no. 2 fallen towards the north. It has 'S' profile with flat base, wide and slightly flared mouth it is 9cm in height. Pot no. 4 is to the west of pot no. 3. It is a small globular pot with squat bulging body, concave neck, everted rim and possibly flat base which is not visible. The mouth diameter is 9cm and its height is 12cm. it has inclined slightly towards south-east. To the south in the western section of the pit is a slightly bigger globular pot with insignificant ring base. As its entire mouth and half its body is in section the other details cannot be given at this stage. The pot lies in north-south direction with mouth towards the south. Pot no. 6 is small globular pot with round base, short vertical neck and slightly everted rim. It is 10cm in height and the mouth diameter is 8.5 cm. It has fallen to the south. All pots are made of fine red variety except pot no. 4 which is of chocolate slipped ware. The status of the person appears to be slightly higher in the society.

Secondary Burials

Burial No. 22 (Tr. CF3)

This burial is located slightly to the south west at a distance of 1 m from burial no. 20. Like burial no. 20, this is also oriented 15° NE-SW directions. The burial belongs to Period IIB. The length of the burial cannot be measured as it is found just above the burial no. 23. The part of the pit (southern portion) lying above the burial no. 23 has merged with burial pit of 23. Part of the burial pit that is overlying the burial pit of 23, which is earlier, has merged with one another. This is one of the secondary burials of the site which contains pots not only to the northern end but

also in the middle close to the pelvic girdle (Pl. 38). The head, shoulder bones, neck and collar bones are missing. The bones that are visible include part of left humerus, rib cage, part of few vertebrae, pelvic girdle and legs. The bones were placed in the north south direction in a supine and extended position. Both the legs have been placed straight in N-S direction. However the right tibia and fibula have been misplaced and are lying between thigh bones. Tarsal and metatarsal bones of left leg have survived. The position of left hand is not clear, as its major portion underlies the burial pots.

The burial contains 9 burial pots and one bi-valve shell, which may have been used as a spoon. All the nine pots are of fine red variety (Pl. 39). Of the nine pots, five are located along the northern end in a straight E-W line. Pot no 1 & 2 are large goblets, the upper half of which has been sliced due to ploughing. It is therefore difficult to measure diameters of the rims and height of the pots. Both appear to be of the same size and have ring bases. Pot no. 3 which is a lid lies at the eastern most end of the line of pots. It is like a deep saucer with flared out rounded rim and a small round flat base. Just to the south of the lid are two small goblets which are fallen in N-S direction are in a straight E-W line. Of the two the smaller one on the western side, no 4 has a diameter of 5cm and height of 10cm. It has a pointed flat base and short everted rim. The other one on its east, no. 5 is identical in shape to that of no 4 but slightly bigger with a mouth diameter of 7 cm and height of 10cm. Between goblet 1 & 2 is a spoon made of bivalve shell.

Of the four pots placed near left pelvic bone are two goblets and two beakers. The goblets which have inclined towards east are straight in N-S direction. The first of them on the northern side (No. 6) is a classical Harappan goblet with round bulbous body, short vertical featureless rim, tapering flat base. The diameter of the rim is 8cm and the height is 13cm. To its south, a typical Harappan goblet similar to no.5 is found though smaller in size as compared to this. This pot is numbered as pot no. 7. However it has slightly broken base. The diameter of the mouth is 6cm and it is 9cm in height. Pot no. 8 & 9 are miniature beakers (brandy cup as referred by Mortimer Wheeler at Harappa). These are arranged in E-W direction. However, one of them has inclined to south and the other towards north. Of the two, the one on the west no. 8 is slightly bigger and has slight 'S' profile with wide mouth(5cm diameter) and broad flat base. It has a vertical featureless rim. It is 9 cm tall. Pot no. 9 is a small beaker lying to the east of no. 8. It is almost cylindrical with slightly flared mouth and broad flat base. The diameter of the rim is 5 cm and is 8 cm tall.

It is quite likely that the beakers and goblets in the burial contain some liquid food and the lid must have been used to cover pot no. 2 which is one of the larger goblets. Pot 1, 2 4, 5 and 6 have been partially destroyed due to ploughing. Pot no. 7, 8 and 9 are preserved in good condition.

It is quite likely that the person had higher status in the society, considering the presence of all classical Harappan pots in the burial.

Burial No. 39 (Tr. CH4)

Burial no. 39 is the largest in terms of size at the Farmana cemetery. It is located 65 cm to the north of southern section and 2.20 m to the east of the western section of Tr. CH4. The pit is oriented N-S direction and measures 3.10 m in length (N-S) and its average width varies from

1.50 m towards southern end to 1.70 m towards northern end. It is survived to a maximum depth of 90 cm. The burial belongs to the Period IIB.

The burial pit is devoid of clay lining. This is a secondary burial as it contains two skulls, a jaw and couple of long bones. They are 80 cm to the west of eastern section of the pit and 1.60 m to the north of the southern section of burial pit. The two skulls found in this burial are at two different levels. The upper level is 15 cm higher. The skull on the lower level is half cut but it is not clear whether it is slit vertically or horizontally. To its SW is a mandible fallen upside down. The teeth are still embedded into the ground. The mandible appears to be of the described skull. Both the skulls and mandible are very robust indicating the healthy nature of the person. The other skull which is 15 cm above the lower skull is more or less complete but without mandible. This skull is facing east. At the same level to its west at a distance of 20 cm near the western section of the pit are couple of long bones probably radius of the both hands. They were placed at the level of the skull, but one of the complete radius has slipped down and gives an impression as if it was kept vertical. In the section of the southern half of the western pit line, at a distance of 60 cm from the southern end lies an obliquely long bone probably a tibia (Pl. 40). It is hardly 15 cm below the surface. Part of these bones underlies the excavated section on the west. Besides, the position of the bone indicates that it does not go with the two skulls and the number of pots kept in the burial. Most probably, this is a part of skeleton whose burial pit was destroyed in the process of digging the pit of the burial.

In all 12 Harappan pots are found placed to the north of the skulls at a distance of 25 cm. The pots are arranged in E-W-row. It consist of a storage jar, two dish-on-stand, a miniature 'S' shaped jar, a goblet, 4 globular pots and three lids (Pl. 41). Pot no. 1 is a elongated pot with round base, slightly narrow mouth and probably everted rim. It is to the extreme east of the row and still standing vertical. As the rim portion is broken, the height and diameter of the rim can not be measured. Pot no. 2 is a medium sized globular pot with round base and short out-curved rim. It is 15 cm in height and mouth diameter is 10 cm. It is to the north west of pot no. 1 and still standing vertical. Pot no. 3 which is overlying pot no. 1 and 2 is a large dish-on-stand with a long stem, flared sides, beaded rim and has a step sided dish on top. The stem is 17 cm long. The dish on top is a typical mature Harappan 'step' sided. The diameters of the base and the dish are same (40 cm). The dish-on-stand has inclined towards the west. The base is intact but the dish on top has broken into number of dishes in situ. Pot no. 4 is a lid covering pot no. 5. It is like a deep saucer with pointed flat knob. The diameter of the lid is 14cm and is 6 cm deep in the centre. Pot no. 5 is a globular medium sized pot. The mouth of which is covered with lid (Pot no. 4). Since the mouth and base are covered it is difficult to identify the shape of pot. It is standing in situ, without any disturbance. This pot is located to the south of pot no. 2 and beneath the stand portion of pot no. 3. Pot no. 6 is a bowl-on-stand which is located to the west of pot no. 3 which is a dish-on-stand. The major portion of the bowl-on-stand and the stem are hidden below the dish portion of dish-on-stand (no. 3) and part of pot no. 11 which is a storage jar. The bowl-on-stand has a short stem and flared bawl which has featureless rounded rim. The bowl-on-stand is roundish and deep and has a long flat projecting rim. The inner diameter of the bowl is 13 cm and the rim is 6.5 cm broad. The height and the diameter of the base can not be measured as it is hidden below inclined

towards the north. Below the base of bowl-on-stand are pot no. 7 and 8 of which 7 is a saucer shaped lid with a circular disc knob, the diameter of 6 cm and concave surface. The diameter of the lid is 14 cm. pot no. 8 which is covered by the lid (no.7) is probably a globular pot. The base and mouth of which are hidden. This pot with a lid has inclined towards south-west. To the west of pot no. 6 that is bowl-on-stand is a small 'S' shaped jar (no. 10) which was covered with a lid (no. 9) which has slipped towards the southern side and is now lying vertically to the side of 'S' shaped jar. The lid is like deep saucers with incurved sides and a flat disc knob. The diameter of the lid is 15 cm and that of disc knob is 5.5 cm. It is in fact without any breakage. The 'S' shaped jar which is to the north of the lid is hidden partly by a lid and dish portion of pot no. 11. The 'S' profile pot has a triangular rim and probably a flat base which is not visible. Pot no. 11 is a globular storage jar located on top of no. 10 and to the west of no. 3. It has a perfectly globular body and constricted neck. The base is not visible but from the other examples, each pot has usually narrow flat base. The pot is 40 cm tall and has a rim diameter of 24 cm. The pot is still standing vertical. It appears that this pot was kept intentionally on a higher level possibly on a clay base. At the same level is pot no. 12 which is a medium sized globular vessel with slightly elongated round body. The rim is prominently everted and has a diameter of 13 cm. this pot is 17 cm high. The pot is located to the SW of pot no. 11 and still standing vertical in situ.

This is the largest burial with numerous classical Harappan potteries which is indicative of higher socio-economic status of the person. Even though such a large pit was not required as it contains few human bones, it was dug quite big to indicate the social status of the person higher than the common people. This is one more secondary burial after no. 38 which has remains of two individuals in the form of two skulls and few long bones. It is not clear whether both were buried simultaneously. We can clearly see two levels of the skull as well as pots. Pot no. 11 and 12 which are at the level of skull on the higher level probably indicate the late phase whereas the remaining pots (1 and 10) which are at the skull of the lower level probably indicate the earlier burial. It is quite likely that the same pit was re-opened later and the burial pots and mortal remains were placed above the earlier burial. Those who buried the late individual were possibly fully aware of the presence of earlier burial. All the pots of the earlier burial (1 to 10) are of the same nature in terms of fabric whereas the pots of the later burial have different fabric and surface. It is quite likely that the two individuals buried in different times may actually be closely related to each other.

Burial No. 55 (Tr. CF4)

This burial is located 1.55m to the south of the northern section of the trench and 75cm to the east of burial no. 53. It is a secondary burial oriented in north-south direction and lined with 20cm thick clay plaster. The burial pit is 2.06m long and its average width is 70cm. It has survived the maximum depth of 65cm. the burial consists of in its southern part, a few long leg bones including a left femur, right tibia and a broken left tibia. Along the northern section of the pit are a few long hand bones (Pl. 42). No other burial goods are found and therefore it is difficult to assign this burial to any particular cultural or burial phase.

Burial No. 58 (Tr. CD4)

To the south of northern section at a distance of 2.55m and 60cm to the east of the southern

end of burial no. 56 is located this burial. It is secondary burial oriented N-S and the pit is lined with 30cm thick clay plaster. It is 3.25m in length and the width varies from 1.40m towards the southern end to 1.75m to the northern end. The burial pit has survived to a depth of 80cm. It includes a fragment of possibly humerus which is placed E-W at a distance of 47 cm to the west of eastern line and 1m to the south of northern line of the pit (Pl. 43). This is devoid of any other burial goods. In the absence of pottery in the burial it is difficult to assign this burial to any cultural or burial phase.

Even though it is devoid of any burial goods, a large clay lined pit gives an impression of the higher status of a person.

CHAPTER 6

BURIALS OF PERIOD II-C

Burials of Period-IIC

In all 29 burials of this period have been excavated at the site in season 2008-09. The highest number of burials (15) are primary, 10 secondary and only 4 are symbolic burials in this period. Five burials of this period have clay lined coffin.

Primary Burials

Out of 15 primary burials, 11 are oriented NW-SE, and two each NE-SW and N-S.

Burial No. 8 (Tr. CD3)

In the middle of the trench along the eastern margin is located burial no 8. It is 2.66m to the north of the south- eastern corner of the trench (the southern end of the burial pit). A very small portion of this burial extends into the adjoining trench CD2.This is a primary burial belonging to the Period IIC. The burial pit, rectangular in plan is oriented 45^0 NW-SE directions. The pit is 2.10 m in length and 80 cm in width. As the burial is close to the surviving surface and in the ploughing zone, the burial pots and skull are partially damaged. The original depth of the pit which is survived in the SE corner was 25cm whereas in the remaining parts it has survived to the depth of 10cm. Though the skeleton inside the burial appears to be primary, its left hand side ribs and left hand are missing. The total height of the skeleton is 1.64m. The missing bones include that of neck, vertebrae, left pelvis, phalanges and shoulder bones. The body was placed in NS direction (NW-SE) with head towards the north (NW) and legs towards south (SE). It was placed in a supine position, facing upwards (Pl. 44). Both the legs and right hand are straight, vertical, the toes of the leg however point towards west. Both the legs are in good state of preservation, including the right knee cap. Six right hand ribs and the back portion of the skull are surviving. The facial features including the mandible and upper jaw are missing.

To the north of the head are placed four burial pots, all belonging to red ware. They include one large bowl, one basin, one small bowl and a goblet. Pot no 1 is a large bowl made of red ware. It is a large convex sided bowl with featureless rim and large bulbous body. Diameter of this pot is 23cm and it is 13 cm deep. This bowl is placed inside the basin which is pot no 2. The details of the basin cannot be visualized as it is broken into pieces but it had a tapering flat base. Pot no. 3 which is a wide-mouthed goblet is survived by a few potsherds. It has a prominent everted rim, spherical body and probably had a flat base. Pot

no 4 is a small convex sided bowl with featureless rim. The diameter of the body is 13cm. As it is half broken the height cannot be measured. Apart from these pots, no other burial goods are found in this burial. It reflects relatively better social -economic status of the person in the society.

Burial No. 10 (Tr. CF3) _

This burial is located 1.20 m to the north of the southern trench line and 0.83 m to the east of the western trench line. This is a primary burial, but some bones are missing. They include complete left hand, radius and ulna of right hand and entire head portion (Pl. 45). There is no disturbance and therefore these missing bones from the skeleton do not appear to have been damaged later. The average depth of the burial pit is 18cm. The pit is slightly deeper (20cm) to the southern end. It is a rectangular pit measuring 2.50m (N-S) x0.65m (E-W).

The position of the skeleton in a burial pit is in roughly NE-SW direction with the head portion towards the north and the legs towards the south. The legs of the skeleton, which are well preserved, were placed close to each other. They are so close that the legs touch each other at joints and ankles. The feet bones are not visible and may have dissolved in soil. The tales, tarsal of the right leg are preserved. The right tibia and fibula are in good state and both of them are 31cm long. The left tibia is 32cm long. The left fibula is not visible. The pelvis bone is visible but damaged. A few vertebrae and rib bones are present but highly brittle. The right humerus is present but partially broken. The radius and ulna of right hand are missing, but a complete palm is preserved. It is upside down straight along one outer edge of right femur (Pl. 46).

In the north-western corner of the burial pit are two globular pots placed vertically. The smaller one is placed on the top of the larger one serving the purpose of a lid.

Burial No. 11 (Tr. CH3)

This is a primary burial oriented NW-SE direction. The pit is located 20cm to the north of the southern trench line and 2.40m to the west of the eastern trench line. The burial pit is perfectly rectangular. It is 2.10m long and 65cm broad, only 5 cm depth of the pit has survived. This is a burial of an adult which is placed in a supine position with head tilted towards east. The head is towards north and its leg towards south. The total height of the skeleton is 1.70m and is in good state of preservation. This burial belongs to Burial Period IIC. The legs are spread straight whereas the lower extremities are placed in such a way that the toes touch each other. The hands are placed on the abdomen which are folded and placed above each other (Pl. 47). Because the burial is closed to the surface, the upper part of the skull is sliced in the process of ploughing the field. The pelvis, rib cage and vertebrae are relatively in good state.

To the north of the head were placed four pots, all belonging to red variety (Pl. 48). Of the four pots, two are small Indian *lotas*, globular with small everted rims, one rim and one basin, only the fragment of which has survived. No other burial goods were found associated with this burial.

Burial No. 18 (Tr. CE3)

Burial no 18 is one more important primary burial at the site. This burial belongs to burial

phase IIC. The burial pit is located 2.70m to the north of the southern trench-line and 30cm to the east of the western line. The burial is oriented perfectly in N-S direction. It is 250 m long and 58cm wide, and is survived to a depth of 13cm. The dead body inside the pit is in supine position with head tilted towards east. The total length of the skeleton is 1.65m. The left femur and right tibia and fibula are missing, and the right radius-ulna is also missing. Lower jaw and shoulder bones are also not visible. The skull which is slightly elongated is preserved in good condition. The vertebrae, ribs, pelvic girdle, the humerus, left radius and right femur are relatively well preserved (Pl. 49 and 50).

To the north of the head are found six burial pots, all of which are of fine red variety. Pot No.1 which is close to the skull is a dish on stand of typical mature Harappan period. The dish is broken, but the stand is intact, which has a very large flare at the base. Total height of the stand is 22cm and the diameter of the base of the stand is 24cm. The dish on stand has tilted towards north and the dish portion is broken into pieces. Pot No.2 which is immediately to the west of Pot No. 1 is a Kot Diji type pot which has round body, possibly flat base, not visible and short everted rim. Pot No. 3, 4, 5 are typical Harappan beakers of different sizes. These are small cylindrical with narrow flat base. These are located in a N-S line along the western edge. There appears to be a fragment of a goblet between the line of beakers and the stand.

Burial No. 20 (Tr. CF3)

This burial is located 60cm to the west of eastern line and 2.80m to the north of the southern trench line. This burial is one of the best preserved primary burials which is oriented 15^0 NE-SW. It belongs to the burial phase III of the late mature phase. The burial pit is 2.25m long and its average width is 72cm. The pit is survived to a maximum depth of 30cm. This pit has partially destroyed (towards northern side) burial no. 21 which is earlier than this burial. It is quite likely that the earlier pit was partially destroyed as the diggers of the pit of burial no. 20 were not aware of the presence of the earlier burial.

The skeletal remains inside the pit is as usual in supine position facing upwards. All the parts of the body are in good state of preservation (Pl. 51). The total height of the skeleton is 1.78m. Both the legs are in straight position towards south. However the left foot is turned towards east and the right is straight pointing towards south. Both the hands are straight towards south almost in attention position. The pelvis, entire rib cage, vertebrae, shoulder and collar bones and skull are intact. The head which is towards north and facing upwards is extremely in good condition. All the teeth, lower jaw are well preserved and in-situ. From the facial bones the person appears to have had sharp features. This appears to be a burial of a female as it has number of ornaments on its body. Along the lower portion of tibia and fibula are found numerous micro steatite beads suggesting the presence of ankle ornaments. In the left hand are present 3 shell bangles, two near the wrist and one at the joint between humerus and radius and ulna. In the right hand are found 2 sets of copper bangles. The one at the wrist is a set of 3 bangles, whereas in the lower parts of the humerus is found a set of two bangles. All the copper bangles have been fused. A copper ear ring is also found in the left ear (Pl. 51).

To the north of the head are found two fine red ware pots. Pot no. 1 is a circular incense burner on stand with step sided rim which is 5cm broad

the total height of which is 27cm. The diameter of the circular surface is 10cm and the sides are 4cm high. The incense burner on stand is fallen in E-W direction with its mouth towards east. It has a short tubular stand with flared base. The diameter of the flared base is 25cm. There is one more pot probably a goblet immediately to the west of the pot no 1 which has been numbered as pot no. 2. The upper part of the vessel has been damaged and only part of the base has survived. This is one of the few burials oriented in NE-SW direction.

From the presence of numerous beads, bangles and ear rings, the economic position of the person appears to be strong, however, the social position of the person smay not be high since only two pots have been found here.

Burial No. 24 (Tr. CE3)

Located towards the northern part of the Tr. CE3, is a rough NW-SE oriented burial. It is 2.50 m to the west of the eastern section and 1.30 m to the south of northern section of the trench. This belongs to the Period- IIC. The pit is oriented 20° NW-SE direction. The burial is badly disturbed and destroyed as it lies in the ploughing zone. The pit is survived hardly to a depth of 5 cm. The pit is 2.35 m long and its average width is 70 cm and no clay lining is visible in this burial.

The skeleton remain in position of N-S with head towards north and leg towards south is survived by lower part of skull, cervical and neck bones, both the humerus, part of vertebra and pelvic girdle, and both the lower extremities. The dead body is placed in an extended position facing upward; both the legs and hands were placed in a straight position (Pl. 52). The phalanges of the right legs were placed pointing towards south and that of the left one is twisted towards the east. Both the humerus is straight but the position of radius and ulna is not clear as they have been destroyed. The total height of the surviving skeleton is 1.50 m. To the north of the dead at a distance of 15 cm are 3 pots placed horizontally in E-W direction. Pot no. 1and 2 are medium sized globular pots with round base and pot no. 3 on the extreme west is probably a part of goblet.

Considering the presence of only 3 pots and the absence of clay coffin, status of this person both economic and social appears to be not high.

Burial No. 26 (Tr. CF3 and CF4)

Located on the northern band of CF3 and CF4 is a primary burial of an adult oriented 35° NW-SE direction. The pit is located 2.26 cm to the west of the north-west peg of CF3. The pit was lined with thick plaster of clay 20 cm in thickness on all sides. The pit is 2 m long and average width is 50 cm. it is survived to a depth of 25 cm (central) and 15 cm (is the elevated area). Some of the bones of this skeletons including, the cervical, the clavicle, thoracic and lumber vertebra, left radius and ulna, carpals and metacarpals and phalanges are missing. The dead body was placed in a supine extended position. The legs are brought together and slightly placed towards east, whereas both the hands are placed straight pointing towards south. The head of the person is kept straight, facing south. It appears that the pit was dug slightly deep in centre and has elevated towards the north. It is therefore the head of the person has tilted slightly downwards. Both the legs are well- preserved. However, the left tarsal is missing. The right tarsal has been detached from the body and is lying slightly away towards west from the body. The bones of leg have been well-preserved.

Both the shoulder bone and humerus are well preserved. In case of the right hand, the palm is found close to the upper portion of the right femur (Pl. 53). The total height of the skeleton 1.62 m. the damage to the skeleton must have happened because of the rodent's activity in the site.

Probably the person was buried along with his jewellery in the form of necklace of banded agate, however only one bead has survived on top of the left patella bone. It is a black agate with a white band and is flat, globular bead.

To the north of the head are three pots placed in straight E-W line of the three pots. The one on the eastern side is a small globular pot with round globular body with short out turned rim and belongs to chocolate slipped ware. The pot is 13 cm high and has a mouth diameter of 8 cm. Immediately to its west is a wide shallow basin made on coarse red variety. It has a diameter of 17 cm and is 6 cm deep in the middle. It is a local variety, slightly thick in section made of tempered clay. Pot no. 3 is beneath pot no. 2. It is probably a red ware, Harappan goblet with short vertical neck and round bulbous body. It has a narrow short neck. All the three pots are vertical. As the burial contains only 3 pots and probably jewellery in the form of beads, the economic condition of the person does not appear to be sound.

Burial No. 35 (Tr. CH3)

Almost in the middle of Tr. CH3, at a distance of 2.60 m to the south of northern section and 2.90 m to the west of burial no. 32. It is a primary burial of a child. In the absence of pots it is difficult to associate this burial to any cultural phase at the site, but as it is in the same levels as burial no. 34, probably, it is contemporary with that. Due to ploughing the skull and shoulder bones have been badly damaged. The trunk and lower portion of the body has been well preserved. The dead body has placed in a supine position with hands and legs straight and parallel towards the south (Pl. 54). The burial is oriented 5° NW-SE direction. The burial pit is 1.35 m long and 45 cm wide and has survived to a depth of 10 cm. The pit is without clay lining. No burial pots are seen in this. It is quite likely that the skeleton was damaged and pots were removed by the plough and hence the absence of these in the pit.

Burial No. 36 (Tr. CH3)

To the west of burial no. 34 at a distance of 1.65 m and south of northern trench line at a distance of 1.35 m is located burial no. 36. This is one of the primary burials of a fully grown adult. The lower leg portions and part above clavicle bones have been cut by ploughing. Only the trunk portion with parts of humerus is present (Pl. 55). The burial is oriented 15° NW-SE direction. As the burial is very close to the surface and badly damaged, the exact length of the burial was not excavated. The length of the burial pit that was visible was 1.16 m and the width is 60 cm. Pit has survived to a depth of 4 cm.

The dead body was paced in a supine position almost in an attention position with hands and legs parallel towards the southern side. Both the palms are placed straight and parallel to the thigh bones. The pelvic bone, vertebrae and rib bones have been preserved. The left hand is completely preserved whereas the right hand, particularly humerus and radius ulna are damaged. The burial pots are missing. It is quite likely that they were removed in the process of ploughing. From the nature of the bones, the person appears to be very robust and healthy.

Burial No. 41 (Tr. CH4)

Burial no. 41 is located immediately to the east of burial 40 and 70 cm to the west of burial 44. It is a N-S oriented primary burial of most probably a girl child. The pit is located 2 m to the north of the southern trench line. The burial pit is 1.80 m long and 52 cm wide. It has survived to a depth of 10 cm. The skeleton inside is placed in an extended supine position with legs and hands in straight position. The head which is on the north was probably placed on higher level. It is because of this position that the chin towards the thoracic vertebrae. All the parts of the body except parts of left radius and ulna are well preserved and in a good state. The total height of the skeleton is 1.10 m. The feet of the person were slightly turned towards the east. The skeleton is almost at the centre of the pit. In the right hand is found a copper bangle and the presence of one jasper bead near its right clavicle bone suggest the presence of necklace of this beads (Pl. 56). Even though it is close to the ploughing zone it is not damaged.

To the north of the head are found 7 pots arranged in an E-W row. Most of the pots are of the local variety (Pl. 57). Pot no. 1 is a small *lota, with globular body, flat base, concave neck* and everted rim. It has tilted towards the east. This is imitated Harappan goblet. To its west is a miniature beaker which is typical Harappan. It has cylindrical body slightly bulging base and featureless vertical rim. It is 9.5 cm in height and the rim diameter is 5 cm. It has fallen towards the north eastern side. Pot no. 3 to the west of pot no. 2 near the western section is probably a shallow saucer which is broken into many pieces and scattered. Therefore the other details can not be identified. Pot no. 4 which is to the south of pot no. 3 is a globular pot with probably flat base concave neck and short out turn rim. It is 16 cm in height and the mouth diameter is 9 cm. To its south east is a miniature *lota* with round body and slightly flared featureless rim as its major portion underlies pot no. 6. Its height cannot be measured at this stage. The mouth diameter is 5 cm. Pot no. 6 is a concave sided bowl, which has broken into two halves, one half of which is on the east of pot no. 5 fallen vertical and the other half on the west of pot no. 5 below pot no. 4. Pot no. 7 to the south of pot no. 1 is similar to pot no. 1, but slightly bigger than pot no. 1 the mouth diameter is 9 cm and 12 cm in height.

The position of the person in the society was somewhat better considering the presence of few ornaments and 7 pots. This burial belongs to the burial phase III of the late mature phase.

Burial No. 53 (Trench CF4)

The burial is located 60cm to the east of burial 51 and 3.25cm to the south of the northern section of the trench. This is a primary burial belonging to the Period IIC. It is oriented 20° northwest-southeast direction and partly cut along the western margin by a latter burial no. 54. The burial pit is 2.50m long and 75cm wide *and is survived to minimum depth of 25cm. It is* lined with 20cm thick clay plaster. The burial pit is slightly higher towards the southern side where its depth is 15cm and it gradually slopes towards the northern sides.

It contains a complete skeleton most probably of a grown-up male (Pl. 58). It is placed supine and an extended position with head towards the south. Originally both the legs were placed straight and parallel to each other but the right tibia has shifted towards the east and is now lying close to the left tibia. The phalanges of the leg

however have not shifted at all. All the bones except a few ribs and part of cervical vertebra are not visible. The total length of the person is 1.63meters. The head is tilted to the east. All the upper teeth are visible where as mandible is missing from the skeleton. The radius and ulna of both the hands are not there. It is quite likely that the rodents have destroyed some of these bones as there are rodent holes just below. The femur of the body is also placed parallel to the south.

To the north of the head are placed 10 pots arranged in 2 east-west rows (Pl. 59). Most of the pots except no. 2 which is a dish on stand appear to be of regional variety. Pot no. 1 is a small *lota* with globular body, narrow flat base and short everted rim. It is 10cm in height and the mouth diameter is 7cm. the *lota* is fallen to the south. To its west is a dish on stand with hollow flaring base and a step-sided dish on top. The base has a round featureless rim. The total height of the dish on stand is 34cm and the diameter of both the base and dish is 34cm. In the centre of the dish are found concentric circles. It stands vertical *in situ*. Pot no. 3 is a globular vase its broken shoulders and round body probably it has a flat base which is not visible. It has everted rim. It is 13cm in length and the mouth diameter is 10cm. It has tilted to the south. Pot no. 4 is a similar in terms of shape and size to pot no. 3. The rim of this pot is damaged. It has tilted to the north. Pot no. 5 which stands vertical appears to be a miniature *lota*, the lower half of which is still embedded in the ground. It is to east of pot no. 4. To the south of pot no. 4 lies pot no. 6, which appear similar to pot no. 3 but smaller in size. It has a prominent everted rim with a diameter of 7cm, as the lower half is still embedded its height cannot be measured at this stage. The pot has slightly tilted towards the north. Pot no. 7 to the west of pot no. 6 and 8 has fallen flat to the south along the western margin of the pit. It is a large pot with spherical body tapering towards the mouth and base. It has an insignificant ring base and probably prominent everted rim which is damaged. The pot is 27cm in height and as the mouth is still embedded its diameter cannot be measured. To its south-east is pot no. 8 which resembles Harappan S-shaped jar. It has flat base and everted rim. It is 21cm in height and the mouth diameter is 10cm. This pot has fallen to the north-east. Below the rim portion of pot no. 8 lies pot no. 9, which is a wide mouth, shallow convex-sided bowl. Its mouth diameter is 9cm. The height cannot be measured as its down half is still embedded in he ground. It has slightly tilted to the south. Pot no. 10, which is to the south of pot no. 2 is a globular pot with squat bulging body, narrow flat base, concave narrow mouth and short out turned rim. It is 18cm in height and has a mouth diameter of 13cm. it has slightly tilted to the south. On the basis of clay lining to the pit and presence of number of pots the socio-economic position of the person appear to be slightly higher.

Burial No. 62 (Tr. CD4)

This burial is located in the NW corner 35cm to the west of the eastern section and 40cm to the south of the northern section of the trench. It is N-S oriented primary burial belonging to Period IIC. The burial pit is 2.20m long and 65cm broad and has survived to a depth of 35cm and it has a 20cm thick clay lining.

Inside the burial pit is a skeleton of a sub-adult; possibly male placed in a supine position (Pl. 60). Both the legs and the left hand which is complete are straight in attention position. The lower extremities and parts of right side ribs and right hand are missing. The skull is detached from the body and is lying in N-S orientation facing north.

The jaw is 10cm to the east of the skull laying N-S oriented. It appears that the dislocation of the head took place before it was ceremonially buried as it was placed 8cm higher, probably on a small clay stand than the lower body. From the cervical vertebra to the end of tibia it is 1.06m long. The right tibia is placed slightly to the east whereas the left one is straight.

To the North of the head at a distance of 25 cm are 8 burial pots arranged in two E-W oriented rows (Pl. 61). The northern line consists of small pots whereas bigger pots are kept in the southern line. Pot no. 1 is a pear-shaped Harappan goblet with flat base and wide, slightly flaring mouth. It is 9cm in height and the mouth diameter is 6cm. It has fallen to the east. To its west lies pot no. 2 which is a small globular pot with round body, probably base which is not visible and predominantly everted rim. As its major portion is still embedded the diameter of the rim cannot be measured. It has fallen to the south. To its west at a distance of 7cm lies pot no. 3 which is exactly similar to pot no. 2. It stands vertical but its rim is broken and the lower portion is still embedded and therefore its details cannot be given now. Immediately to its west is an elongated Harappan goblet (pot no. 4) with flat base and slightly flared mouth. It is 12cm in length and the mouth diameter is 6cm. The goblet has fallen slightly to the SE. To the south of pot no. 4 lies pot no. 5 which is a deep convex sided bowl with featureless rounded rim. The mouth diameter is 8.5cm and is 10cm deep. It has slightly inclined to the NE and pot no. 4 has fallen in it. Pot no. 6 is a medium sized globular pot located to the east of pot no. 5. It has a perfectly round body and a narrow mouth. The rim portion is broken and therefore its nature and the diameter cannot be identified and the lower portion has not been exposed. Its height cannot be measured. It is slightly tilted to the south. Pot no. 7 is below pot no. 6. Only a small fragment of which is visible. It appears to be a lid with convex profile. Pot no. 8 to the east of pot no.6 is globular pot slightly smaller than pot no.6 with a perfectly rounded body short vertical neck and everted rim. It is 14cm in height and the mouth diameter is 9cm. It is tilted towards the south. Pot nos. 1, 4 and 8 are in Harappan fabric whereas the remaining ones are in regional fabric.

The presence of clay lining and number of pots kept in the burial are indication of better socio-economic status of the person.

Burial No. 64 (Trs. CD4 and CC4)

Except the SE corner which is the unexcavated CC4, the entire burial lies in CD4 near the south eastern peg of the trench. The burial is oriented 40° NW-SE direction. The burial pit is 2.45m and 68cm in width and has survived to a maximum depth 44cm. It is lined with 20cm thick clay plaster. The pit is preferably rectangular and this is the primary burial of the Period IIC.

The dead body is placed supine with both legs and hands in attention position (Pl. 62). The tarsals of the legs are turned to opposite direction. The head, right shoulder, a few right ribs and right hand except phalanges are missing. From the shoulder bone it is 1.45m long. The palms of both the hands are placed near the joints of femur with the pelvic bone, both pointing southwards. From the pelvic and long bones, this appears to be the burial of a fully grown adult. The absence of complete skull along with the cervical bones leads one to presume that the body was buried without head. On detailed examination it will be clear whether the head was cut or it fell off naturally due to decomposition.

In all 15 pots were placed inside the burial pit (Pl. 63) of which pot no. 1 is in the northern section 10 cm below the surface; 2-8 along the northern section arranged in E-W row. Nos. 9 to 11 is 15cm to the south of the row of pots (nos. 2-8). Pot nos. 12 and 13 are in the western section of the burial pit, 5cm to the west of the right palm. To the east of left palm is one (no. 14) pot and to the east of lower part of tibia lies no. 15. This is the only burial in which the pots are kept almost all over the pit inside.

Pot no. 1 is a part of a large wide-mouthed, convex sided bowl. It is hanging in the section of the pit, inclined towards south. It has slightly flared mouth, the diameter of which is 20cm. It is 13cm deep. Pot no. 2 is a concave lid with a flat, round knob and the diameter is 20cm. It is slightly tilted to the south. Pot no. 3 located to the SE of pot no. 2 is a small *lota* with round bulbous body and short vertical featureless rim. It is 8cm in height and its mouth diameter is 6.5cm. It has fallen towards the SE side. To its north is pot no. 4 which is a globular pot of medium size with disc base, concave neck and short out turned rim. It is 17cm in height and the mouths diameter is 10cm. It has fallen to the east. Pot no. 5 is similar to pot no. 3 but bigger in size. It is located to the west of pot no. 4. It is 13cm in height and mouth diameter is 9cm. It stands vertical. Pot no. 6 is similar to pot no. 5 but has slightly everted rim and perfectly round body and a narrow flat base. It is 15cm tall and the mouth diameter is 9cm. It has tilted slightly towards SE side. To its west is a miniature Harappan beaker which has a cylindrical body and slightly flared mouth. The details are not visible as it is still embedded in the ground. It has fallen towards the northern side. Pot no. 8 is a wide-mouthed shallow, convex bowl with a slightly flared mouth and out turned rim. It is below pot no. 6. This bowl has a diameter of 19cm. Pot nos. 9, 10, and 11 are placed in a triangular fashion. Pot no. 9 is to the north, 10 to the east and 11 to the west. These pots have survived only by their bases. Possibly all the vases are Harappan Goblets of same size. From the remains, the pots had narrow flat bases. No other details can be known. Pot no. 12 is possibly a typical Harappan Goblet with narrow flat base and round body. It has fallen to the west and only its lower half is visible in the pit. Pot no. 13 is a small Harappan beaker which is to the south of pot no. 12. It has a sloping side, slightly bulging lower portion and flat base. It is 6.5cm in length. It has fallen to NW and the major portion of the rim and the lower portion is still unexcavated. It has a small round rim. Pot no. 14 survived by few potsherds appears to be a goblet with everted rim. Pot no. 15 appears to be a similar goblet but slightly bigger in size.

The person appears to be holding important socio-economic position as is evident from the clay lining of the burial pit and large number of pots. Probably this is a skeleton of a fully grown male adult who was quite robust and healthy. Majority of the pots except nos. 7, 12 and 13 appear to be of regional variety.

Burial No. 65 (Tr. CF2)

This burial is located 1.85m to the north of southern line and 1m to the west of eastern trench line. This is one more primary burial of the Period IIC. This is one of the rarest burials at the site which is located different from most of the other burials. It is 15° NE-SW. The burial pit is 3.05m long and the width varies from 95cm broad towards the southern end to 1.07m towards the northern end. The pit has survived to a depth of 50cm.

The dead body inside the pit is in supine

position facing upward and is 1.70m in length with legs and hands parallel in attention position (Pl. 64). A few bones such as cervical vertebra, right radius – ulna, both the palms and fibula of both the legs are absent or damaged. The lower jaw is to the west of right pelvic bone. It is in N-S direction. The right tibia is displaced and lying now in E-W direction on the tarsal bones of both the legs. The lower extremities are placed pointing towards south. The head of the dead body is slightly tilted to the east.

Little jewellery is found on the body of the skeleton. At the joints of radius –ulna with humerus is a big shell bangle, part of which has still survived. To the west, immediately of the last rib-bone are 3 carnelian beads in a NE-SW row. They are long barrel-shaped truncated beads. They form a part of bead jewellery burial along with the body.

In all 14 pots are found buried along with the dead body 12 of which are towards the northern part of head of a distance of 20cm in an E-W row (Pl. 65). Pot nos. 13 and 14 are 20cm to the south west of phalanges. Pot no. 1 is a large, shallow basin shaped lid placed over the mouth of a large globular pot (pot no. 2). This lid which is kept upside down has a diameter of 33cm; it is deep in the centre and flared sides. It has round, featureless rim. Pot no. 2 is a large globular vessel, concave neck short out turned rim with possibly a narrow flat base which is not visible. It is located to the east of the line and stands almost vertical in its original position. As it is covered with a lid (Pot no. 1) the exact diameter of the mouth of the pot cannot be measured. As the base is still embedded in the ground its exact height cannot be measured. Pot no. 3 located to the west of pot no. 2 is a small globular pot with short out turned rim. The mouths diameter is 9cm and is 13 cm in height. It has slightly tilted to the south. It has inclined towards south whereas pot no. 5 towards NW. Pot no. 4 located to the NW of pot no. 3 and no. 5 located to the west of pot no. 4 are globular pots similar to no. 3 in shape and size. To the west of pot no. 5 is a Harappan 'S' shaped jar. It has a long body, flat mouth with a broad groove on top and an everted rim. The mouths diameter is 15cm. as the lower portion is not visible its exact height cannot be measured at this stage. It stands almost vertical. On top of this pot is a very small lid kept upside down and numbered 7. It is very shallow convex-sided, featureless rim. Its diameter is 9.5 cm. Pot no. 8 located to the south of pot no. 6 is a dish-on-stand inclined towards the south. The lower portion of the stand is not very visible but it appears that it had a flared base. Thus the stand is tubular in shape is 17 cm long on top is a small dish which is slightly deep in the centre and the sides flare and start incipiently drooping. This is a feature of the late mature Harappan phase. The diameter of the dish on top is 30 cm. To its east are pot no. 9 and 12, which are small globular pots slightly tapering towards the mouth and having rested rim. Both of them appear to be of the same size and shape but their details cannot be given as they are not fully visible. Pot no. 9 has inclined towards SE, pot no. 12 which is to the east of 9 has fallen to the SW. pot no. 10 is a globular pot which squat bulging body, ring base, narrow mouth and short out turned rim, has fallen to the west. It is on top of pot of pot no. 3 and 11. Pot no. 11 which is on top of no. 12 has slightly inclined towards SE, which is to the south of pot no. 3.

In terms of shape and size it resembles pot no. 3 and 5. Pot no. 12 placed to the S of south west of the legs is a large globular pot the lower half is embedded in the ground and the rim portion covered with a lid which is pot no. 14. pot no. 14,

the lid has a 3 cm knob which is hollow and has a diameter of 5.5 cm. the upper part flares and has featureless but rounded rim, the lower portion or the main lid resembles an upside down convex sided, wide-mouthed bowl with slightly incurved sides.

Considering a large pit and presence of jewellery in the form of beads and bangles and 14 pots, which is quite a large number, the status of this person seems socially high. This is the skeleton of a fully grown female and from the bones it appears it was quite healthy and robust.

Burial No. 67 (Tr. CF2 and CF1)

This burial is located on the baulk of CF2 and CF1. Only its SW corner lies in Tr: CF1. It is 90 cm to the SE of Burial 66. This is a primary burial of the Period IIC and is oriented 25° NW-SE direction. The pit is 2.50 m long, 90 cm wide and has a 20 cm thick clay lining. The pit is dug uneven. It gradually slopes towards the S. the depth survived towards the N port is 10 cm and the S end is 20 cm. The skeleton inside is places with legs towards SW part whereas head is towards North (Pl. 66). This is the best preserved burial in Farmana and all the bones except patella are well- preserved. The dead body is placed in perfect attention position with hands and legs parallel. In case of palms they have been turned inside and placed under the thigh and the feet turned towards the west. The head of the person is turned to the west. All the bones including teeth lower jaw, ribs and phalanges are *in situ* and well preserved (Pl. 67).

The length of the skeleton is 1.58 m. this is the burial of a grown up male adult who was delicate compared to the other males at Farmana in the contemporary period. To the north of the head at a distance of 33 cm are 2 burial pots placed in an E-W row. Both the pots are of coarse regional variety.

Pot no. 1 is a globular pot with slightly narrow neck, everted rim and possibly a flat base which is not visible. This has been cracked and slightly disfigured. To its west is a large deep convex sided bowl, slightly flaring sides and featureless sharp rim. Because of the pressure, the original shape is disfigured and therefore details like mouth diameter cannot be measured.

The socio-economic status of the person appears to be low as is reflected by the presence of only 2 pots that too of coarse variety.

Secondary Burials

In all 10 burials of this category have been excavated of which 7 are N-S and the remaining three NW-SE oriented.

Burial No. 13 (Trs. CD3 and CE3)

This burial is located on the junction of trenches CD3 and CE3. It is 1.13m to the south of the northern trench line. This is one of the highly disturbed burials belonging to the Period IIC. This is a partial burial ceremoniously buried in a relatively large pit. It is oriented N-S direction. The burial pit measures 2.43 m in length and 1.04m in width. Towards the northern end the pit becomes narrow (58cm) for a length of 36cm. All the pots and the human bones inside the pit have been badly disturbed by ploughing. The pit is hardly survived to depth of 6cm. At the northern end are ;possibly the remains of 3 small globular pots, the shapes of which are not very clear as they are survived in the form of pot sherd. These pots were placed 20cm away from the northern end of the

pit. This is the only burial excavated at Farmana so far which contains the skull towards its southern end. The skull is survived only in its back portion. It is 60cm to the north of the southern pit line and 40cm to the east of the western line pf the pit. Between the skull and the pots are scattered a few long bones probably belonging to hands (Pl. 68).

Burial No. 15 (Trs. CE3 and CE4)

This burial is located on the junction between trenches CE3 and CE4 at the distance of 70 cm to the north of burial no 14. This is a secondary burial belonging to Period IIC. The burial is located 10^0 NW-SE directions. The burial pit is 2 m in length and 61cm in width. It belongs to a sub adult. The skeletal remains which consist of skull, a displaced lower jaw, few ribs and parts of left hand are located almost to the middle of the pit, 65cm to the north of the southern end and 20cm to the east of the western edge of the pit. The pit is survived to the depth of 20cm. The head is placed facing west and its lower jaw is at the distance of 8cm towards south. Immediately to the south of the jaw are parts of left hand and few ribs. To the north of the head at distance of 35 cm are two pots as burial goods. Both are red ware basins, the one towards south is almost complete. The complete one has a diameter of 23 cm and depth of 12cm. it has beaded rim. The other one towards it north which is broken is same as the one located on its south. Except that the rim is everted. This basin is partially survived (Pl. 69).

Burial No. 16 (Tr. CE3)

This is a badly preserved burial probably of a small child oriented in N-S direction. The burial is located 1.10m to the west of burial no 40 and 2.10 m to the north of the southern trench line. This belongs to the Period IIC. This is one of the secondary burials at the site containing a few fragments of long bones in the middle and couple of convex sided bowls as burial goods towards its northern end. The pots belong to red variety. The bone remains are found at distance of 40cm to the south of the northern end and 20 cm to the east of the western margin of the burial pit. Details of the pots cannot be identified as they are badly damaged and destroyed (Pl. 70). The burial pit is 1.35m long and 45cm wide and survived hardly to a depth of 3cm. As it is in the ploughing zone, it is highly disturbed and some contains may have been lost.

Burial No. 19 (Tr. CE3 and CF3)

Located on the junction between trenches CE3 and CF3 is a secondary burial, belonging to the Period IIC. It is 90cm to the south of the northern peg and oriented 45^0 NW-SE. the southern part of the pit was cut by burial pit no 18. This burial was slightly earlier than Burial No. 18. The burial pit was 2.30m long and 96cm wide and is survived to the depth of 20cm. fragments of lower jaw and a few long bones are visible towards the northern part of the pit. This burial is devoid of any pots or any other burial goods. This may belong to a person whose standard is low in the society or economically he was not well off.

Burial No. 25 (Tr. CE3, CF3)

This burial belonging to burial phase II of Middle Mature phase is secondary burial, only two legs of which were buried. The burial is located on the junction of Tr. CE3 and CF3, close to the northern peg of the two trenches. The burial is oriented in N-S direction (Pl. 71). The burial pit is 2.65 m long and its width varies from

60 cm towards south to 90 cm towards north. It was intentionally broadens towards the northern end to accommodate large number of pots which were placed in E-W lines. The burial pit is survived to a maximum depth of 46 cm. The femur and tibia of both the legs are placed parallel in N-S direction. Both of them are 90 cm long from the nature of the bones. These belong to a fully grownup healthy adult.

Along the northern end of the pit are found 11pots of fine red variety of different shapes and sizes (Pl. 72). Of these pot no. 1 is a pear-shaped goblet (vase) with small vertical featureless rim and narrow flat base. It is 15 cm in height and has a mouth diameter of 8 cm this pot is located to the extreme east along the section. It has slightly inclined to the south. To its north is a fragment of a similar pot, the upper part of which is broken. The pointed base portion of the goblet is survived which had inclined towards south. To its north at a distance of 7 cm is a fragment of a small, *lota* with round body and slightly wide mouth and short out turn rounded rim. The dish-on-stand which was in the centre of the pots was quite large in size but now has broken into many fragments spread over the area of the pots. It is a typical mature Harappan step-sided dish with a long (15 cm) hallow stem and flaring bottom. On the edge of the rim of the dish is a black band. Over the fragments of dish-on-stand lies pot no. 5 which is a globular pot of medium size with round bulbous body and short out turn beaded rim. Its almost vertical in position. The height is 10 cm and has a mouth diameter of 8 cm. to its north is a base fragment of a broad flat based goblet. As only the base portion survived, its dimension cannot be measured. It has inclined towards N-S direction with mouth forwards south. Pot no. 7 is immediately located to the west of pot no. 5. It is a small wide mouth, pointed based goblet. The body is perfectly round and has a narrow flat base. The mouth which is everted has a diameter of 6.5 cm. the total height of the pot is 9.5 cm. it has inclined forwards north-west direction. Pot no. 8 appears to be a vase with rounded base and short everted rim. The diameter of the mouth of the pot cannot be measured at this stage as part of the pot is embedded into the ground. The height also cannot be measured as the lower half of the pot is broken and missing. Pot no. 9 located immediately to the south of pot no. 8 has fallen upside down and therefore its exact shape cannot be determined. It appear to be a globular pot with squat bulging body and narrow flat base with a diameter of 8 cm. to the south of the stem of dish-on-stand (no. 4) are two miniature pots, one of them to the extreme south is a miniature vase (10) with flat base and body and wide vertical mouth. Its 7.5 cm long and the diameter of the flat base is 4 cm. this has also fallen upside almost down. To its north is the lower portion of miniature beaker. It is small cylindrical pot probably with flat base, the diameter of the body is 5 cm.

Considering the fact that it contains large number of pots most of which are of classical Harappan types, it is quite likely that the position of the person was higher in the society.

Burial No. 34 (Tr. CH3)

This burial is located close to northern edge of trench CH3 and 40cm to the west of burial no. 33 two skeletal remains are found, one towards the southern end and the other in the middle and towards north. One towards the southern part of the burial pit contains a skull and few fragments of ribs and cervical bones. It is oriented N-S and belongs to the Period IIC. This is the secondary burial unlike other secondary burial. The burial pit

2.15m long and 75cm wide is perfectly rectangular and has survived to a maximum depth of 10cm. No clay lining is found in this pit. As it is close to the plough zone it is extensively damaged. The southern skull lies 30cm to the west of eastern section and 32cm to the north of the southern section of the pit. The skull is facing towards the east and around it mostly towards the western side are few rib bones. Towards the central and northern side the bones of another skeleton consisting of part of a skull. The skull in this case also faces towards the east (Pl. 73). Few scattered bones of ribs, phalanges and hand bones.

Along the northern end are found 6 pots, in a E-W row (Pl. 74). All the pots in this burial belong to the local variety which is slightly coarser in nature. Pot no. 1 towards the eastern end is a small Indian *lota* with round bulbous body and long vertical neck and slightly fared rim. It is 10 cm in length and the mouth diameter is 6 cm. It has fallen upside down. To its north is one more Indian *lota* numbered as 2 with round bulbous body, slightly concave neck and everted rim. It has a flat base and wide mouth (7 cm diameter). The pot is 10 cm in height. This has fallen towards the east. To its south slightly on the higher level is imitated Harappan goblet with narrow disc base and round body as the upper part including rim is damaged. It is not possible to measure the height and diameter of the rim. The diameter of the disc base is 6 cm. this is almost in the vertical position. Pot no. 4 is a shallow wide mouth basin which has fallen upside down and is located beneath pot no. 3 and 5. The basin tapers towards the base and has a ring base. The other details cannot be identified as it is hidden below the overlying pots 3 and 5. Pot no. 5 is a globular pot with squat bulging body, short vertical beaded rim and flat base. It is 13 cm tall and a mouth diameter is 9 cm. it has tilted slightly towards the west. To its wet is a concave lid which has a diameter of 20 cm. it has tilted towards the south.

Besides these pots, on the western side of the southern skull are three bone points close to each other and oriented N-S. These bone points are slightly charred and have both the ends pointed. Bone point close to the skull is 8 cm long. The one next to it on its western side is 7 cm long and the 3rd one which is to the NW of no. 2 is 8 cm long. These bone points were perhaps offered only to the skeletal remains found at the southern side, whereas the pots found at the northern end are offered to the skeletal remains found in the central and northern portion. From the presence of bone tools it can be surmised that the person either was a craftsman or a hunter. The position of the other person may not be very important socio-economic as it contains only local variety of pottery.

The general trend at Farmana is that each pit contains one individual skeletal remains. This is the only burial so far at Farmana which has fragmentary skeletal remains of two individuals. This quite likely that they were related to each other and died at the same time and hence buried in one and the same pit.

Burial No. 47 (Tr. CF4)

Close to the western line at a distance of 50cm and 1.70m to the north of the southern trench line is located by no. 47 which is a secondary burial. It is a secondary burial consisting of only skull mandible and few chest bones. The pit is oriented N-S. The burial pit is 1.85cm long and the width varies from 52cm to the southern end and 60cm in the northern end. The pit has survived to a maximum depth of 35cm. In the absence of pots and other burial goods it is difficult to assign this

burial to any burial or cultural phase. Towards the northern end are found remains of skull and jaw. The skull is located 25cm to the south of northern line and 30cm to west of eastern pit line. The skull is slightly tilted towards the eastern side and the mandible is detached from the skull. The skull appears to be of a fully grown adult (Pl. 75).

The only burial good is a short cylindrical carnelian bead which is 7cm to the west of the jaw. The burial pit is devoid of any clay line. The absence of clay lining and pots inside the burial clearly leads one to believe the low socio-economic status of the person.

Burial No. 52 (Trench CE4 and CE3)

On the junction of trenches CE4 and CE3, 1.30m to the east of the north western peg line of the trench is located the burial of a child. The pit line is lined with 20cm thick clay plaster and is oriented 35° northwest – southeast direction. The burial pit is 1.45m long and its width varies from 46cm towards the southern end to 55cm towards the northern end. The pit has survived to a depth of 20cm. This is one of the secondary burials at the site and on the basis of pottery it can be assigned to the late Mature Harappan phase (Burial Phase III). Few bones placed in the pit include a skull, both the radius, parts of both the humerus, parts of ribs and parts of both the femure. They are found placed in the middle of the pit to the north of the southern pit line. In the lower part of both the radius are found small copper bangles. The bones kept appear to have been heaped together not found in any particular under. The head faces the east (Pl. 76). To the north of the bone are placed three pots arranged in an east west row. Pot no. 1 which is represented only by a large potsherd appears to be a globular pot with wide mouth and short out turned rim. It stands vertical. To its west are pot nos. 2 and 3, both of which are of coarse red variety and shallow bowls. Both the pots have convex profile and are 20 cm in diameter. They are in their original position standing with their mouth upwards. Considering the presence of mud lining to the pit, a couple of copper bangles and three pots, one of which has Harappan fabric, the socio-economic status of the child appear to be slightly better.

Burial No. 66 (Tr. CF2)

This burial is located 1.40 m to the east of the western section and 90 cm to the north-west of burial 67. This is a secondary burial of the late Mature phase (Burial Phase III). The burial pit is oriented in N-S direction. It measures 2 m in length and 60 cm in width and is very close to the ploughing surface; has survived to a depth of hardly 10 cm. There is no clay lining to the pit (Pl.77). Inside the pit, are found a few scattered bones most of which are to the northern half of the pit. In the southern half lies possibly a small fragment lies the upper part of femur. The bones in the northern half consist of the head, a few long hand bones few ribs and chest bones. These bones have been scattered over an area (of 50 cm E-W by 70 cm N-S). The head and lower jaw are lying 12 cm to the east of the eastern section 29 cm south of the northern section of the pit. From the bones it appears to be of a fully grown adult who was robust and healthy. As it was close to the ploughing zone lot of bones may have been removed and destroyed. It consists of only small pot with squat, bulging body, flat base, slightly narrow neck and everted rim. It is 10 cm in height and 7 cm in diameter. The pot has tilted towards SW.

This is one of the poorest burials in terms of burial goods which suggests it lower socio-

economic status.

Burial No. 70 (Tr. CG1)

This burial is located 1.75 m to the west of eastern section and 50 cm to the south of Burial 68. It is a north-south oriented secondary burial belonging to the Late Mature Harappan phase (Burial phase III). The Burial pit is 2.25 cm in length and average width can not be measured as its western edge has been cut when a deep channel for lifting soil was cut by the farmer. The pit is 20 cm deep. The burial pit is without any clay lining (Pl.78). It contains only a couple of vertebrae towards the northern side 14 cm to the south of pot no. 10, the southernmost in the row of pots.

To the northern end of the pit are placed 11 pots of different sizes and shapes some classical Harappan and some local variety. They are placed close to each other in an area 50 cm (N-S) by 57 cm (E-W). The pots were arranged in a circular fashion. Pot no. 1 is a dome shaped very wide-mouthed bowl which may have been used as a lid. It has diameter of 22 cm. It has slipped towards northern side with face towards northern section. This was possibly used to cover pot no. 4. To its SW is a globular pot with possibly narrow flat base, slightly narrow mouth and everted rim. It is 13 cm in height and the mouth diameter is 9 cm. The pot has slightly inclined to the south. Inside this pot stands vertically a small Harappan beaker only the mouth of which is visible. It has a cylindrical body and everted rim. The mouth's diameter is 5.5 cm. pot no. 4 is a slightly larger globular pot, the upper part of which is sliced as it is close to the ploughing zone. It is standing on top of pot nos. 2, 5, and the rim portion of a fallen elongated pot (no. 9). This pot appears to be squat, globular with possibly flat base. Pot no. 5 is to the west of pot no. 1. It is perfectly globular pot with a slightly narrow mouth, everted rim and flat base. It is 14 cm in height and the mouth diameter is 9 cm. The pot has inclined towards SW. pot no. 6 to the SW of pot no. 5 is similar to pot no. 5 but slightly smaller in size. It is 12 cm in height and mouth diameter is 9 cm. It has just tilted towards the south. Pot no. 7, south of pot no. 6 is a small dish-on-stand. The total height of dish-on-stand is 17 cm. it has a flared base and slightly deep dish with featureless rim on top. It stands vertical in its original position. Pot no. 8 is a small globular pot with narrow mouth, everted rim and possibly a flat base. It is to the SW of pot no. 7. It stands perfectly vertical and is 11 cm tall, the rim portion is damaged its exact dimensions can not be measured (Pl.79). Pot nos. 9 and 11 are coconut shaped with insignificant ring base, narrow mouth and flat, internally as well as extensively projecting rim with large shallow, groove on top meant for keeping a lid. Both of them are 21 cm in height and the total rim diameter is 12 cm. Pot no. 9 is located to the east of pot no. 7 whereas pot no. 11 is located to the east of pot no. 10. Pot no. 10 is a globular pot with round body, sloping shoulders and everted rim, possibly it has a flat base. It is located to the south of pot no. 9 and west of pot no. 11. This pot has tilted to the west of the pots nos. 2, 3, 5 are typical Harappan whereas the rest are regional varieties. Considering the number of pots in the burial the status of the person appears to be higher in the society.

Symbolic Burials

Of the total 4 symbolic burials excavated so far, 3 are oriented N-S and one NW-SE.

Burial No. 17 (Trs. CE2, CE3)

Located on the junction between CE2 and CE3 and 1.23m to the east of the western peg lines is a symbolic burial oriented perfectly N-S direction. This symbolic burial devoid of any skeletal remain belongs to burial phase III of the Late Mature Phase. The burial pit is 1.52m long and its average width 50 cm. the pit is survived to depth of 20cm. towards the northern end of the pit were placed 7 pots as burial goods. Except one which is of chocolate slipped variety remaining six belong to fine red variety. Pot no 1 which is almost in the middle of the pit along the northern end is a shallow basin with short vertical sharp rim. It is placed vertical but as it has cracked and slightly spread, it's exact diameter and depth is hard to estimate. Pot no. 2 that belongs to chocolate slipped variety and pot no. 3 of fine red variety are found inside the basin (pot no. 1). Pot no. 2 is a small *lota* with squat bulbous body, flat base and everted rim, has rim diameter of 7 cm. it is 10 cm high. The chocolate slipped is found confined to upper half of the pot, remaining outer surface is red in colour. To its north is a typical Harappan goblet which is pear shaped with a ring base and short vertical featureless rim. The diameter of the mouth of pot is not clear but is 7 cm in length. Pot no. 4 is one more goblet with pear shaped, flat bottom and everted rim. It is spherical and 24cm long. It is narrow mouth pot, diameter of which cannot be measured as half of it has been sliced in the process of ploughing. It is located 8cm to the east of pot no. 2. Beneath pot no. 4 lies one more pot which appears to be goblet which is also not properly preserved. On the southern edge of this pot is a deep saucer shaped lid, the diameter of which is 7 cm. Immediately to the south of pot no. 4 is a small Indian *lota* with a squat bulbous body, sloping shoulders and short everted rim. It is 7 cm tall and has a mouth diameter of 9cm. The width of the pit was broaden by 16cm to accommodate burial pots in the pit (Pl. 80).

Burial No. 33 (Tr. CH3)

This burial is located close to the northern section of Trench CH3, 10cm to the south of the northern line and 1.55cm to the west of the eastern line of the trench. This is a symbolic burial consisting 2 pots towards its northern end. This burial appears to be of an infant as the burial pit is small, length 1.15m and width varies 32cm towards the southern end to 40cm towards the northern end. This is a wedge-shaped pit oriented 40° NW-SE direction. The pit has survived to a depth of 20cm, but the pots are found placed almost to the existing surface level (Pl. 81).

The two pots kept in a row in EW direction have been badly damaged. Pot no. 1 appears to be a globular pot with possibly small flat base, which is not visible; the details cannot be measured because of its damaged. To its west is pot no 2 which appears to be a very shallow wide mouth bowl. It has round base and featureless rounded rim. Pot no. 1 is typical in Harappan fabric whereas pot no. 2 is in local fabric.

This burial belongs to the burial phase III of the late Mature Phase and the contents indicate lower socio-economic status.

Burial No. 51 (Trench CE4)

This is one of the biggest burials at the site located 1.80m to the east of western section and 2.90m to the south of the northern section of the trench. The burial pit is devoid of any clay lining and is oriented perfectly north-south direction. It is 3.17m long and 1.70m wide and is excavated particularly the southern part. It is

not clear whether this is a symbolic burial as the burial level is not known. Only one large pot has been noted which is badly damaged. It is 50cm to the south of the northern pit line and 50cm to the west of the eastern pit line. This appears to be a red ware globular pot with flat base. Even though the details are not yet known about the burial, on the basis of the size of the pit it appears to be of the person who's standing was higher in social hierarchy.

On the basis of burial goods particularly pottery it is difficult to arrange this burial to any particular phase.

Burial No. 60 (trench no. CD4)

This burial is located on the baulk of CD4, CD5. Very small portion of this extended upto CD5. It is 2.64 to the west of eastern trench line. It is N-S oriented burial lined with thick (30cm) clay plaster and is survived to a depth of 50cm. The length of this burial visible in trench CD4 is 2.10m and its average width is 70cm. This is a symbolic burial devoid of any skeletal remains or pottery. In the absence of pottery it cannot be assigned to any cultural or burial phase. However considering thick lining, the person may have commanded higher status in society (Pl. 82).

Unexcavated Burials

The burial pit of the following burial numbers have been detected but they could not be exposed due to want of time.

Burial No. 9 (Tr. CD3)

This is a N-S oriented burial located immediately to the S of Burial no. 8 is not yet exposed.

Burial Nos. 30 and 31

Located to the south of burial no. 32 are burial no. 30 and 31 close to the surface. Probably they belong to Burial Phase III of the Late Mature Phase. This is presumed on the basis of a few potsherds of the coarse local variety visible in burial no. 30. Burial no. 30 is present in the baulk of CG3 and CH3 extends towards south in Tr. No. CG2 and CH2. Only a small portion (50cm) of this burial is visible and therefore its exact length cannot be measured. It is N-S oriented and the width of the pit is 70cm. This was lined with clay. As the burial is not excavated the details cannot be given at this stage. This burial will be excavated next season.

Burial no. 31 is 80cm to the north of burial no 30, oriented 30° NW-SE direction. The out line of the pit measures 1.70m in length and 65 cm in width. This burial is not excavated but its major portion has been completely destroyed in the process of excavating no. 32.

Burial No. 37 (Tr. CH2 and CH3)

Half of it lies in CH3. It is N-S oriented and located 1.1 m west of no. 11.

Burial No. 38

It lies along the western margin of CH3. It is 1.85 m to the S of north-western corner of the trench.

Burial No. 43 (Tr. CG4)

The major portion of this burial lies in trench CG5 and CH5, which are undug. This burial is oriented 45° NW-SE direction. This burial has not been exposed.

Burial No. 46 (Tr. CG4 and CG5)

This burial is not excavated. Only the burial pit has been marked and it is 25° NW-SE direction. Only the southern end of the pit is visible whereas almost the entire undug pit is in CG5.

Burial No. 57 (Trs. CD5 and CD4)

This is a N-S oriented burial located in the baulk of CD4 and CD5 and 70 cm to the east of burial no. 56. The portion of the burial which is visible in tr. CD4 measures 66cm in length. It is 76cm broad. This burial is not excavated.

Burial No. 59 (Trs. CD4 and CD5)

Immediately to the east of burial no. 57 is located burial no. 59. This appears to be slightly later burial than burial no. 57 and may have cut some portion of 57 towards its northern part. It is 40° to the NW-SE direction and the portion that is visible in this trench, measures 1,95m in length. Its average width is 90cm and devoid of clay lining. This is not excavated.

Burial No. 61 (Trs. CD4 and CD5)

This is located immediately to the west of the northern end of burial no. 62. The portion of the burial which is visible in Tr. CD4 is 76cm and its maximum portion extends into CD5 which is not excavated. This is 10° NW-SE direction. As the burial is not excavated its details are not known.

Burial No. 63 (Trs. CD4 and CC4)

This is located on the baulk of these 2 trenches and 50cm south of burial no. 62. Only its north-western corner is visible in the trench CD4. The major portion of it lies in CC4 which is not excavated. This is 15° NW-SE oriented and not excavated. One typical Harappan goblet is visible on its surface.

Burial No. 69 (Tr. CG1)

This burial is located 1.10 m west of eastern section and 2.80 m to the N of the southern section of the trench. This is N-S oriented burial only the outline of which is traced. It is yet to be excavated.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUDING REMARKS

The excavation at Farmana Cemetery has generated enormous data on the Harappan population in the season 2008-09. In all 70 burials have been traced so far, of which 7 were excavated in the season 2006-07. Of the 63 burials traced in the last season, 52 were excavated systematically, whereas the remaining, though traced on plan, have not yet been excavated. Of the 52 burials, 6 belong to Period-IIA, 17 to Period- IIB and 29 to Period- IIC. All the burials of Period-IIA are oriented in North-West- South-East orientation with a variation in the degree of angles of burial pits. Of the 17 burials of Period- IIB, 9 are primary and 4 each symbolic and secondary. Highest number (29) burials belong to Period-IIC. There are 13 primary burials, 10 secondary and 4 symbolic in this period. There is as such no distinct pattern emerging from each Period. Variations in the burials sizes, orientations, burial goods, etc. are noticed in the burials of all the periods.

The general pattern emerging from the excavated burials is that there were three orientations of the burials, the most common being the NW-SE. Besides, there is N-S oriented and very few, mostly found in Period- IIB and IIC, NE-SW oriented. The three different orientations give an impression of the presence of at least three distinct groups in a settlement at Farmana and each one had burial custom differing slightly from others. The NW-SE orientation of burials is dominant in Period-IIC and it is possible that this custom was carried forward to the Late Harappan period in the Ghaggar region. This statement is made on the basis of evidence from the largest Late Harappan cemetery as Sanauli in Baghpat District of UP where all the burials are oriented in north-west-south-east direction. The other important characteristic feature noticed is that the pots are always kept near the northern end of the pit. Only in case of four burials (Nos. 22, 32, 64 and 65), there are pots, besides to their north of the head, in other areas of the pit. The quality and quantity of pots varies from burial to burial depending upon the economic and social status of the person. The different types of pots present in the burials may have contained water and food for the deceased person. Samples from these pots have been collected for Residue Analysis to understand their contents. In a few burials is found the evidence of jewellery buried with dead body, which include beads of faience, steatite, carnelian, agate, etc. and bangles of different dimensions of copper and shell (Pl. 83). This is significant evidence that leads to surmise that the Harappans believed in life after death.

The cemetery at Farmana can be dated to the Mature Harappan phase as the typical Mature Harappan pottery is found associated with them. Typical Mature Harappan shapes such as small S-shaped pots, goblets, beaker, globular pots,

dishes, long-stemmed slender dish-on-stand, etc are part of burial offering pots at Farmana (Pl. 64-65). There are two more Harappan cemeteries at Bedwa and Putti Seman reported from the vicinity of Farmana (Kumar 2005-06; Shinde *et al.* 2008). Both of them are roughly 3 km away from Farmana and cannot be associated with the habitation site of Farmana as both of them belong to the Late Harappan phase and the pottery shapes do not match with those found at Farmana. On the basis of burial goods and the nature of pits, Burials 1, 6 and 7 appear to be either of rich persons or of those whose status in the society was high. The evidence of burials excavated at Farmana is scanty and highly disturbed, which cannot be used to generalize assumptions. More data and anthropological and scientific studies of the human bones will surely throw welcome light on various aspects including composition of human population, prevalence of diseases and general health, movement of the people and their interactions, socio-economic aspects, dietary patterns, beliefs of the people, demography, etc.

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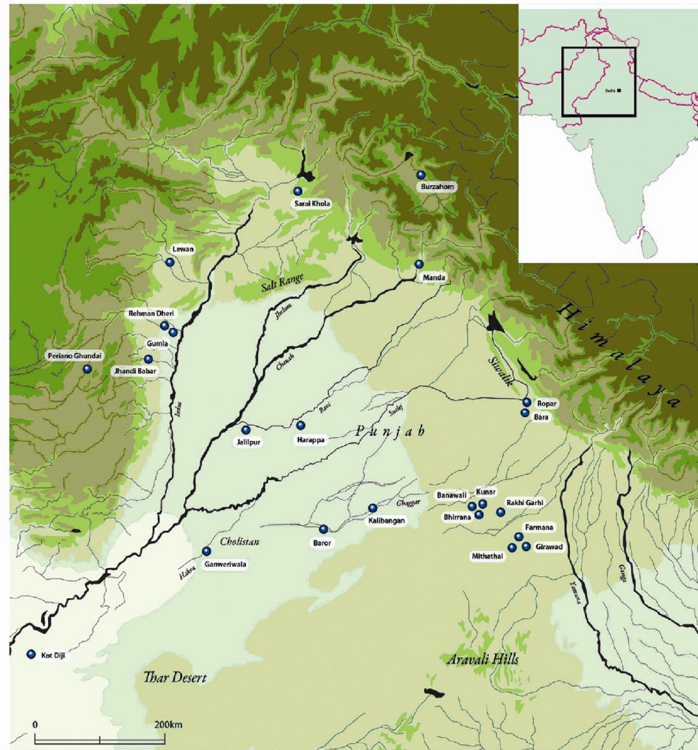
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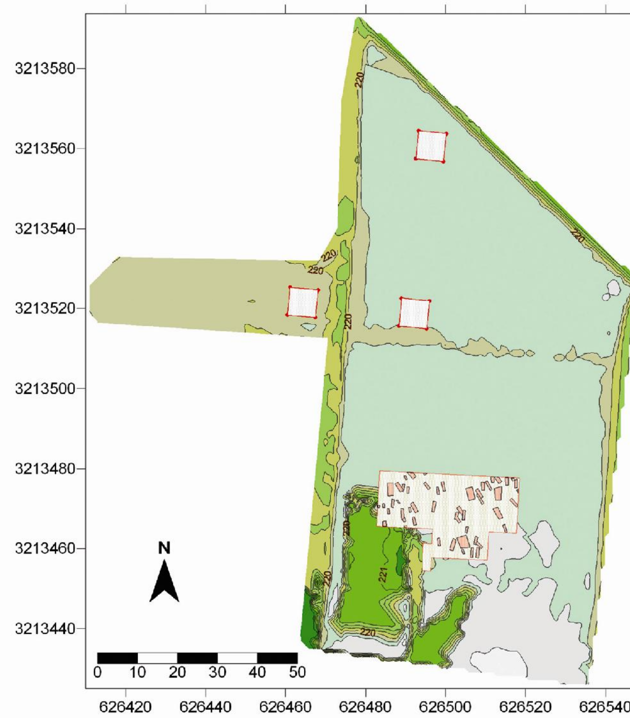
Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl. **Fig.1 Map showing location of Farmana and some other excavated sites in the Ghaggar Basin**



Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl. **Fig. 2 A view of the Farmana habitation site**



Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl. **Fig.3 General view of burials**



Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl. **Fig.4 Location of excavation area in the Cemetery area, Farmana**



Fig.5 General plan of the Burials and their orentation
Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl.

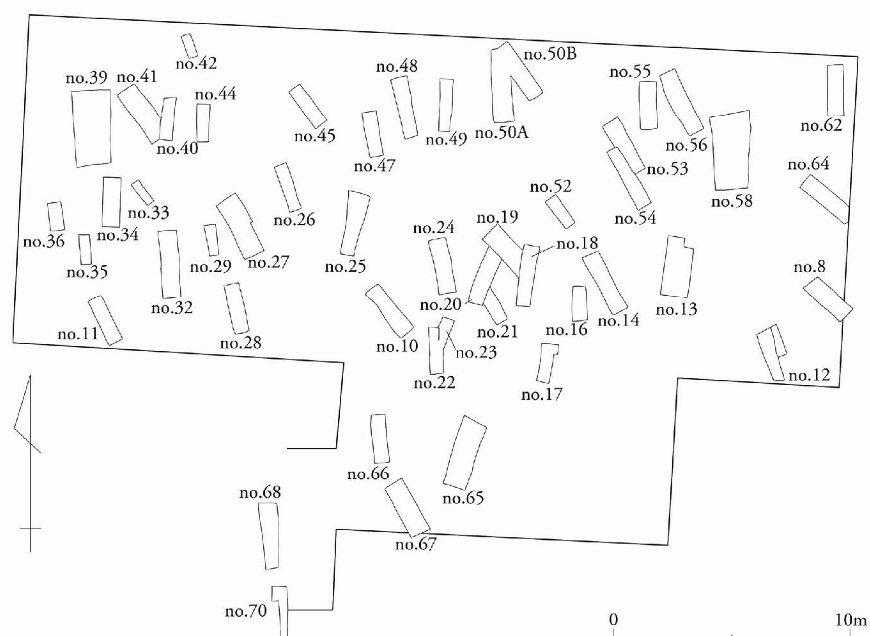


Fig.6 General plan of the Burials and their orentation
Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl.



Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl. **Fig.7 Burial 27, Period IIA**



Fig.8 Details of the pots of Phase I, Burial 27

Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl.



Fig.9 Burial 28, Period IIA

Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl.



Fig.10 Details of pots inside the Burial 28

Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl.



Fig.13 Burial 40, Period IIA

Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl.



Fig.14 Details of pots inside the Burial 40

Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl.



Fig.15 Burial 56, Period IIA

Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl.



Fig.16 Details of the bones and pots inside the Burial 56

Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl.



Fig.11 Burial 32, Period IIA

Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl.



Fig.12 Details of pots inside Burial 32

Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl.



Fig.17 Burial 68, Period IIA

Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl.



Fig.18 Details of pots inside the Burial 68

Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl.



Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl. **Fig.19 Burial 12, Period IIB**



Fig.20 Additional 19 pots below the Globular Jar (1)

Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl.



Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl. **Fig.21 Burial 29, Period IIB**



Fig.22 Details of pots in Burial 29

Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl.



Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl. **Fig.23 Burial 42, Period IIB**



Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl. **Fig.24 Burial 44, Period- IIB**



Fig.25 Burial 14, Period IIB

Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl.



Fig.26 Details of upper part of the skeleton; A jasper bead is seen on his neck

Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl.



Fig.27. Burial 21, Period-IIB

Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl.



Fig.28. Burial 45, Period IIB

Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl.



Fig.29. Details of the skeleton, Burial 45

Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl.



Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl. **Fig.30 Burial 48, Period IIB**



Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl. **Fig.31 Details of pots in the Burial 48**



Fig.32 Burial 49, Period IIB

Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl.



Fig.33 Burials 50a and 50b, Period IIB

Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl.



Fig.34 Burial numbers 50a and 50b

Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl.



Fig.35 Details of the anatomical features and jewellery of the Burial 50b Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl.



Fig.36 Burial 54, Period-IIB Shindc ct al., Farmana, Pl.



Fig.37 Details of the upper body and pots in Burial 54

Shindc ct al., Farmana, Pl.



Fig.38 Burials 22-23. Period- IIB
Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl.



Fig.39 Details of Burial goods of 22-23
Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl.



Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl. **Fig.40 Burial 39, Period IIB**



Fig.41 Details of pots inside the Burial 39

Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl.



Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl. **Fig.42 Burial 55, Period- IIB**



Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl. **Fig.43 Burial 58, Period- IIB**



Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl. **Fig.44 Burial 8, Period IIC**



Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl. **Fig.45 Burial 10, Period- II C**



Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl. **Fig.46 Close-up of the northern half, Burial 10**



Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl. **Fig.47 Burial 11, Period- IIC**



Fig.48 Close-up of the northern half, Burial 11

Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl.



Fig.49 Burials 18-19 in the foreground (Period- IIC)

Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl.



Fig.50 Details of Burial 19, Period IIC

Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl.



Fig.51 Details of ornaments on the body, Burial 20

Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl.



Fig.52 Burial 24, Period- IIC

Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl.



Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl. **Fig.53 Burial 26, Period IIC**



Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl. **Fig.54 Burial 35, Period-IIC**



Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl. **Fig.55 Burial 36, Period IIC**



Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl. **Fig.56 Burial 41, Period IIC**



Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl. **Fig.57 Details of the pots and ornaments in Burial 41**



Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl. **Fig.58 Burial 53, Period IIC**



Fig.59 Details of the upper body and pots in the burial 53

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Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl. **Fig.60 Burial 62, Period IIC**



Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl. **Fig.61 Details of head and pots, Burial 62**



Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl. **Fig.62 Burial 64, Period IIC**



Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl. **Fig.63 Details of skeleton and pots, Burial 64**



Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl. **Fig.64 Burial 65, Period IIC**



Fig.65 Details of shell bangle on the skeleton and pots, Burial 65

Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl.



Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl. **Fig.66 Burial 67, Period IIC**



Fig.67 Details of the upper body of the skeleton, Burial 67

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Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl. **Fig.68 Burial 13, Period IIC**



Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl. **Fig.69 Burial 15, Period IIC**



Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl. **Fig.70 Burial 16, IIC**



Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl. **Fig.71 Burial 25, Period IIB**



Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl. **Fig.72 Details of pots inside the Burial 25**



Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl. **Fig.73 Burial 34, Period IIC**



Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl. **Fig.74 Details of pots inside the Burial 34**



Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl. **Fig.75 Burial 47, Period IIC**



Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl. **Fig.76 Burial 52, Period IIC**



Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl. **Fig.77 Burial 66, Period IIC**



Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl. **Fig.78 Burial 70, Period IIC**



Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl. **Fig.79 Details of pots inside the Burial 70**



Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl. **Fig.80 Burial 17, Period IIC**



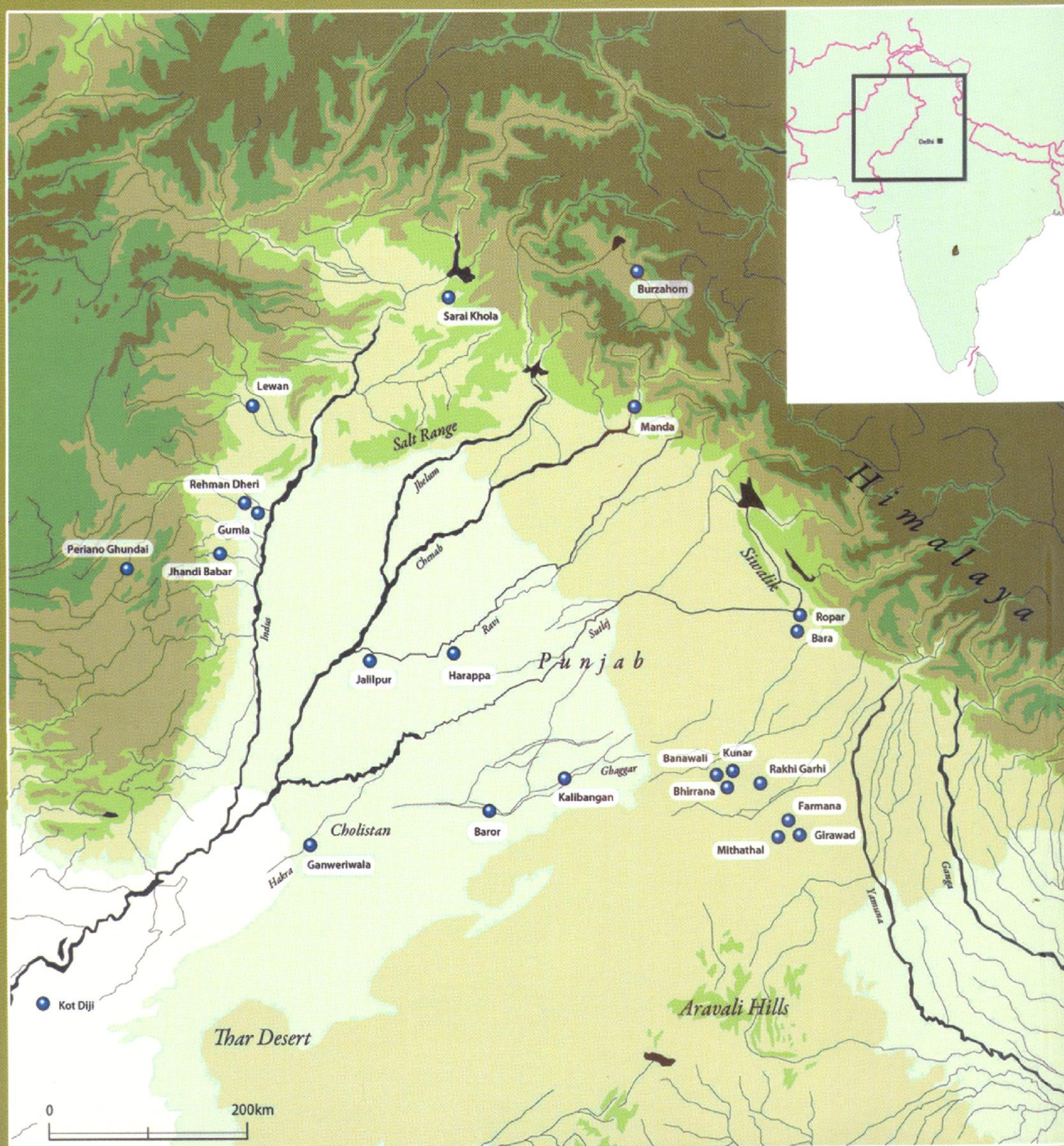
Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl. **Fig.81 Burial 33, Period IIC**



Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl. **Fig.82 Burial 60**



Shinde et al., Farmana, Pl. **Fig.83 Burial Jewellery**



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